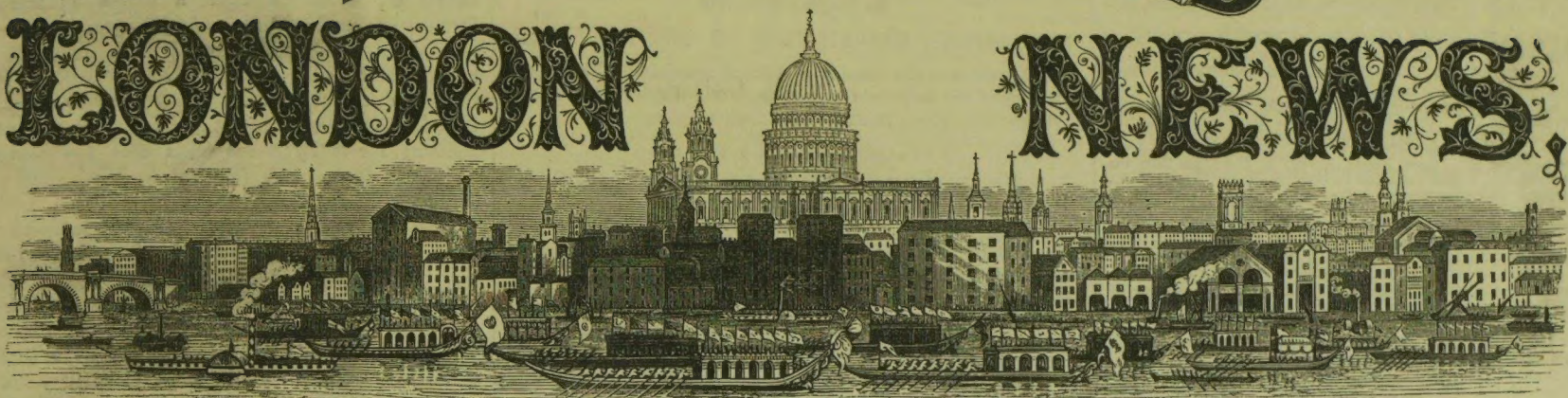


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

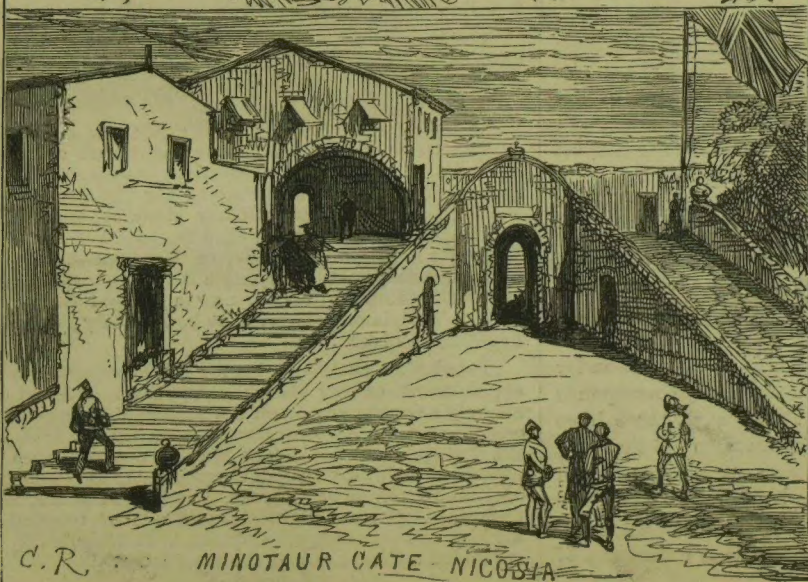
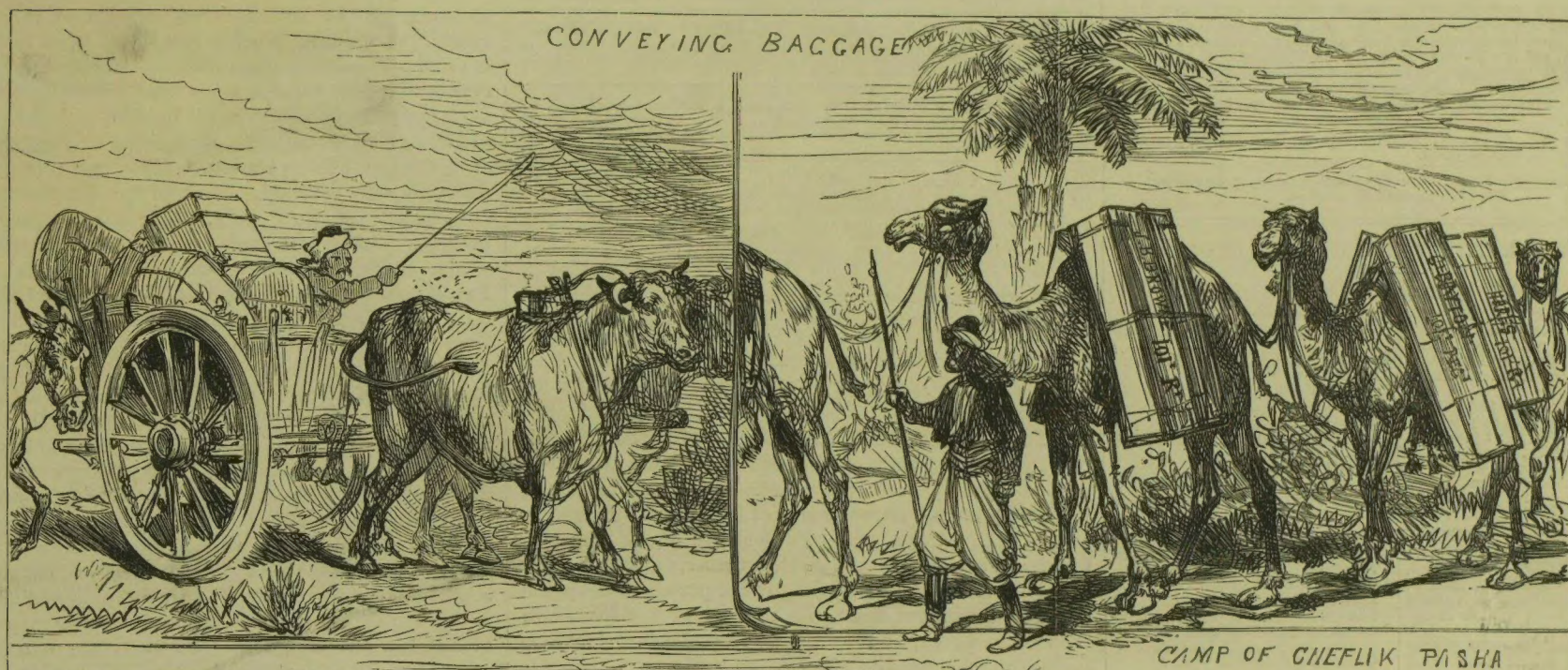


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2042.—VOL. LXXIII.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1878.

WITH SUPPLEMENT } SIXPENCE.
AND COLOURED PICTURE } By Post, 6½d.



BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., at Tandridge Court, the Countess of Cottenham, of a daughter.
On the 3rd inst., at The Gerwyn, near Wrexham, the Lady Georgiana Peel, of a daughter.
On the 9th inst., at Mote Park, Roscommon, the Hon. Mrs. Dillon, of a daughter.
On the 11th inst., at Montreutout, Cowes, Isle of Wight, the Countess of Gosford, of a daughter.
On the 26th ult., at Rothesay, New Brunswick, the wife Thomas Slead, Esq., of a son.
On the 10th inst., at 3, Beaufort-gardens, S.W., the wife of Colonel Sir Francis Festing, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th inst., in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Nebraska, U.S.A., assisted by the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen, Frederick Weeson, Esq., of Brooklyn, New York, to Jeannie L. Mills, eldest daughter of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Long Island, U.S.A.
On the 30th ult., in Aughrim Church, Frederick Netterville Le Poer Trench, barrister, of 7, Hatch-street, Dublin, only surviving son of the late Rear-Admiral the Hon. William Le Poer Trench, of Ballinasloe, to Sarah Frances, second daughter of the Rev. John F. T. Crampton, Rector of Aughrim, Rural Dean and Prebendary of Kilteshill.
On the 13th inst., at Holy Trinity Church, Richmond, Arthur Edward Hight, P.W.D., India, to Violet Amy Cottrell, elder daughter of the late Count Cottrell, Chamberlain to the Duke of Leuca.
On the 8th inst., at Aldershot, the Rev. A. West, M.A., to Hilda, youngest daughter of the late Sir J. R. Crowe, C.B., H.B.M.'s Consul-General for Norway.
On the 10th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Cadogan-terrace, Le Comte de Lasteyrie, only son of Le Marquis de Lasteyrie, to Olivia Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Mills Goodlake, Esq., of Wadley, Berks.

DEATHS.

On the 4th inst., at New Brighton, Sir Stapleton Thomas Mainwaring, Bart., of Peover Hall, Knutsford, aged 41.
On the 8th inst., at Merrion-square East, Dublin, Sir J. Ennis, Bart., aged 79. R.I.P.
On the 23rd ult., suddenly, at Cacouna, near Quebec, E. S. Freer, Esq., barrister, of the Inner Temple, and for some time Postmaster of Montreal, Canada, eldest son of the late Captain N. Freer, Military Secretary to Sir G. Prevost, K.C.B., and late Manager of the Quebec Bank, aged 74.
On the 27th ult., at Rangoon, Burmah (while in command of the I. G. S. Irrawaddy), of cholera, after a few hours' illness, the Hon. Captain E. M. D. Browne, R.N., son of the late and brother to the present Lord Kilmaine, in his 34th year.
On the 15th inst., of dropsy, Martha, wife of B. H. Hickey, of 397, Fulham-road, S.W., aged 63 years.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each insertion.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 24.

SUNDAY, Aug. 18.	
Ninth Sunday after Trinity. Emperor of Austria, born, 1830. Morning Lessons: 1 Kings x. to 25; Rom. xv. 8. Evening Lessons: 1 Kings xi. to 15 or xi. 26; Matt. xxvi. to 31. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Bishop Anderson; 3.15 p.m., the Bishop of Pittsburgh; 7 p.m. Rev. C. G. Williamson, Curate of All Souls, Marylebone. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Bishop of Barbadoes, and 3 p.m., Canon Farrar, D.D.	St. James's, noon, Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. W. Hulton. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Bishop of Pittsburg, Dr. Kerfoot; 7 p.m., Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore, In- cumbent of Berkeley Chapel, May- fair. British Association at Dublin: Special Services at the Cathedrals, the Chapel Royal, and other churches.
MONDAY, Aug. 19.	
British Archaeological Association: Congress at Wisbech (till the 27th), Address by the President, the Earl of Hardwicke, at the Council Chamber, 2 p.m.; dinner in the Public Hall, 7 p.m. Yachting: Hammersmith Sailing Club; Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta, Southsea (3 days); Car- lingford Lough Regatta (3 days).	British Association, Dublin: Break- fast at Zoological Society's Gardens; Meeting of Sections, 11 a.m.; General Committee to Elect Officers, &c., 3 p.m.; Dis- course by Professor James Dewar on Dissociation in Modern Ideas of Chemical Action, 8.30 p.m. Rowing: Berwick, Queenstown, Brighton Regattas.
TUESDAY, Aug. 20.	
Blackcock shooting begins. Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committees, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m. Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m. Yachting: Royal Channel Islands Yacht Club Regatta, Guernsey.	British Association, Dublin, meeting of sections, 11 a.m.; soirée by the Royal Irish Academy, at the Man- sion House, 8 p.m. British Archaeological Association at Wisbech: Excursion to Ely Cathe- dral, &c., starting 9.27 a.m.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21.	
Moon's last quarter, 4.8 a.m. British Archaeological Association at Wisbech: Excursion to Wal- soken, Walton, Walpole, &c.; Paper read by Sir Lewis Jarvis, at Middleton Towers, &c., 8 a.m.; evening meeting, at the Council Chamber, 8.30 p.m.	British Association, Dublin, con- cluding general meeting, 2.20 p.m. Durham County Society's Show, South Shields (two days). Yachting: Lowestoft Marine Regatta (two days). Rowing: London Rowing Club (two days).
THURSDAY, Aug. 22.	
British Association, Dublin. British Archaeological Association at Wisbech: Visit to King's Lynde and Sandringham, 9.30 a.m.; evening meeting at the Council Chamber, 8.30 p.m.	French Association for the Advance- ment of Science: Opening meeting at Paris, M. Frémy, president. Penistone Agricultural, Horticul- tural, and Floral Society Show. Oxford Races.
FRIDAY, Aug. 23.	
British Archaeological Association at Wisbech: Visit to Thorney, Crow-	land, Spalding, &c., 9.10 a.m. Quekett's Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
SATURDAY, Aug. 24.	
St. Bartholomew, the apostle and Holme Valley Hunt Horse Show matury. British Archaeological Association at Wisbech: Visit to Peterborough and Castor. Yachting: Torbay Royal Regatta (three days). Athletic Sports: Stamford-bridge.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.			
	Baromet. Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum. Read at 10 p.m.	Minimum. Read at 10 a.m.	General Direction.	Miles. Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	In. Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
August										
7	29.522	64.7	56.4	75	0-10	73.1	58.7	SSW. SW.	284	0.000
8	30.068	64.8	54.3	70	5	74.4	57.9	SW. W.	190	0.000
9	30.027	65.1	54.0	69	6	76.0	54.4	WSW. S. S.W.	110	0.035
10	29.641	63.6	61.3	82	9	71.2	61.2	SE. SSW. WNW.	182	0.015
11	29.544	61.9	51.9	71	1	70.3	55.7	WNW. W. SW.	223	0.500
12	29.566	61.0	57.5	79	8	69.0	56.5	S. SW.	325	0.320
13	29.622	62.0	52.9	74	10	67.3	54.9	SW. SSW.	339	0.310

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the
above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.792 29.031 30.100 29.667 29.800 29.225 29.661
Temperature of Air .. 61.9° 61.9° 63.2° 64.9° 64.3° 63.9°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 61.9° 61.9° 63.2° 64.9° 64.3° 63.9°
Direction of Wind .. S.W. W. S. SE. W. SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 24.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 51	5 5	6 17	6 32	6 46	6 59	7 13

THE ILLUSTRATED
PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

An English Edition of

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VOL. LXXII. (JAN. 5 TO JUNE 29, 1878)

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1878.

The Parliamentary Session of 1878 may now take its place
in History along with its predecessors. It has been pro-
tracted beyond modern precedent. It has been laborious,
yet comparatively unproductive of legislation. It will be
judged of in coming times by other rules than those which
have been customary—not by the number, the importance,
or the fitness of the laws which it has passed, but by the
modified influences upon the relation of the Crown to
Parliament which, in reference to Imperial Policy, it has
decidedly sanctioned. There is no sufficient reason for
affirming that it has not accurately represented the opinion,
or, perhaps, we may say the mood, of the country at large.
How far that mood is likely to be transient, or how far
permanent, it would be presumption to say. The Session,
however, has been one of surprises, born of necessity it
is contended, and we do not mean to challenge the
assertion. The arduous and responsible task imposed
upon her Majesty's Ministers by the delicate and even
dangerous condition of European affairs was shrouded in
secrecy. What they had to do had to be done, for the
most part, we are told, in the dark. Confidently to
uphold them was deemed to be the pressing duty of
patriotism. The Session, consequently, will be hereafter
criticised chiefly in accordance with the success or the
failure which may follow upon the policy of the Govern-
ment in their management of the Eastern Question, and
upon the constitutional principles which in the pursuit of
this policy their conduct has evolved. They are now, we
need hardly say, in a triumphant position. The propriety,
as well as wisdom, of what they have done has been
steadily upheld by a majority of unprecedented strength.
So far, therefore, as they are concerned, the close of the
Session can hardly fail to have exceeded their most
sanguine hopes. A stronger Government (for the time
being) has never, perhaps, existed since the time of Pitt.

One almost wonders, considering the readiness with
which both Lords and Commons assented to the move-
ments of the Cabinet as they successively became known,
and to the claims upon the Legislature which such move-
ments enforced, that so little was done during the long
Session in affairs of a domestic nature. We have, how-
ever, to bear in mind that where the chief interest of the
nation is absorbed by one train of ideas, speculations, and
hopes, it is almost impossible to throw into the treatment
of other questions such an amount of energy as may suffice
to dispose of them. It may be that, under the circum-
stances of the case, the leadership of the House of Commons
was wanting in that virility required to enforce attention
to unattractive business. Or it may be that such a Session
as that just passed demanded a clearer conception of the
lines of action to be taken in order to compress within a
limited space as much progress as possible. Be the reason for
it, however, what it may, the work done hardly corresponds
with the labour which it cost. To be sure, there have
been two sets of financial arrangements to go through,
and, although the items of those arrangements were not
always scrupulously discussed, more time than usual was
necessarily given to votes of "supply" and of "ways and
means." Even in ordinary times legislative business of

this kind is both tedious and tardy, and there has been
enough of it this Session to satisfy the most covetous
capacity of financial members. But, after all, an immense
amount of time seems to have been lost in a mistaken
effort to drive on half a dozen measures abreast
instead of in single file. And hence, towards the close
of the allotted legislative period, many bills which
had almost been nurtured into maturity had to be
thrown over for want of opportunity to complete them.
Clearly this is injudicious management, and we can only
account for it by a suspicion that the competition of
departments to push forward their respective measures
threw embarrassment in the way of the leader of the
House. In Parliament it is quite a mistake to put by
unfinished measures, however advanced the stage they
may have reached, for the sake of giving others a fair
chance; and very much of the tact requisite for a success-
ful dispatch of business is needed to determine which bills
shall have precedence, when they shall be insisted upon,
and in what order and at what risks they shall be sub-
mitted for debate. Nothing wastes so much time as well-
intentioned muddle, and nothing is more discouraging to
those members who conscientiously seek to satisfy their
sense of responsibility than that confusion of arrangement
which prevents them from knowing precisely where they
are and what they have to do.

History, however, as we have intimated, will assign its
character to the Parliamentary Session of 1878, not on
account of the laws which it has placed upon the statute-
book, but chiefly on account of the Foreign policy it has
approved. The debates upon that policy have not been
very many, nor, perhaps, can it be said, with the exception
of the last, have they exhibited either originality of view
or brilliancy of expression. How could they? The
materials were wanting. Most of the information avail-
able was "hearsay" only. The actual situation was
usually shifted so unexpectedly and rapidly that
whilst one condition of affairs was being discussed by
Parliament another might have been entered upon and
concluded by the Government. Even that which was
known usually pointed to a future which was unknown,
but which would give to it all its significance. There never
seemed to be a staple platform for earnest debate until
after the conclusion of the Berlin Congress. It would be
unreasonable to expect clear guidance from even the most
perspicacious statesman whilst everything was thus shift-
ing from week to week. It is not certain, however, that
the constituencies objected to this somewhat perplexing
mode of procedure. It will be seen at the next General
Election, but not before then, to what extent they have
adopted the new phase of Foreign policy which tends
to develop the Empire into proportions that may speedily
overshadow the Kingdom. We need not venture upon
any prediction with regard to this. We confess ourselves
unqualified to pronounce any definite opinion upon it. It
may be that we are just entering upon a new and a much
larger sphere of enterprise, responsibility, and obligation;
it may be that large sacrifices will be called for by events
which in their course will prove to be irresistible; and it
may be that the stored-up powers and enormous wealth
of this country can best be utilised by concentrated
Imperial authority. That, however, is a question not yet
to be taken for granted. There are dangers along that path
which cannot be avoided, and there may be at the end of it
disastrous results which none would approach with their eyes
open. At all events, the present mood of England seems
to be to occupy a higher and more influential position in
regard to nations of the East, and that mood has been
rather vividly expressed by the House of Commons.
Whether for weal or woe, the majority of its members
have pronounced judgment—not irrevocable, it is true,
but deliberate and unmistakable. Public opinion is liable
to change, and public opinion will, we may be confident,
conform in the main to ascertained facts. But one thing
appears to us to be incontestable. The Session of 1878
will have that place awarded to it in History which will
be determined for it by the eventual success, or the failure,
of the arrangements on the Eastern Question to which it
has so unequivocally pledged its credit.

Lieutenant-General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, C.B.,
has been appointed to succeed General Sir John Garvoek,
K.C.B., in the command of the Southern District at Portsmouth.

The King of Siam is about to be invested with the Grand
Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; and the
insignia has been dispatched from England, with directions to
Sir William Robinson, Governor of the Straits Settlements, to
visit Bangkok and make the investiture.

The Gazette announces the appointment of Mr. George
Hugh Wyndham, C.B., now Secretary to her Majesty's Lega-
tion at Athens, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at
Madrid; of Mr. Augustus Henry Mounsey, now Secretary to
her Majesty's Legation at Yeddo, to be Secretary to her
Majesty's Legation at Athens; of Mr. John Gordon Kennedy
to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Yeddo; and of
Mr. Dudley Edward Saurin, now a Second Secretary in her
Majesty's Diplomatic Service, to be Secretary to her Majesty's
Legation at Lisbon.

Tuesday's Gazette contains the official announcement of the
appointment of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff to be her
Majesty's Commissioner on the European Commission for the
organisation of Eastern Roumelia, under the 18th article of
the Treaty of Berlin. The Earl of Donoughmore has been
appointed Assistant British Commissioner for the organisation
of Eastern Roumelia. Sir H. Drummond Wolff, M.P., has
been appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St.
Michael and St. George. Captain A. B. Haig, R.E., has been
appointed a Companion of the same order.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove through Newport and Cowes yesterday week. The Princess of Wales, with Princes Albert Victor and George, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, visited her Majesty at Osborne, and remained to luncheon. Prince Leopold went out in the Alberta.

Viscount Barrington, Vice-Chamberlain, arrived at Osborne on Saturday last, and presented an address to her Majesty from the House of Commons. The Rev. J. and Lady Florence Blunt also arrived. The Queen's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Lady Abercromby, the Rev. J. and Lady Florence Blunt, General the Right Hon. Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, and Viscount Barrington. Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. J. St. John Blunt.

The Queen's dinner party on Monday included Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Lady Abercromby, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, Lord and Lady Colville of Culross, Rear-Admiral the Hon. F. Foley, and Lieutenant-General Ponsonby.

Her Majesty reviewed the Fleet assembled at Spithead on Tuesday. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, Princes Albert Victor and George, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, embarked on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, Captain Thomson, in Osborne Bay; Prince Leopold embarked on board her Majesty's yacht Alberta. The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty; Admiral Wellesley, C.B., First Naval Lord of the Admiralty; the Hon. A. F. Egerton, M.P., Secretary to the Admiralty; with Captain W. Codrington, Private Secretary to the First Lord, went on board the Royal yacht after her Majesty had embarked. Admiral of the Fleet the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and Captain Hardinge, C.B., Naval Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, were in attendance on board the Royal yacht, together with the ladies and gentlemen in waiting upon the Queen and the members of the Royal family. The Royal yacht proceeded towards the Fleet, followed by the Alberta, Elfin, Osborne, and Enchantress, and the ships, which were dressed in flags with yards manned, saluted her Majesty as she approached Spithead. The Queen reached the Fleet soon after four o'clock, and passed slowly through to the eastward, the crew of each ship cheering her Majesty. After passing through the Fleet the Royal yacht turned and again steamed slowly through between the ships, which were anchored in two lines, and the Fleet again saluted. Upon the return of the Victoria and Albert to Osborne Bay the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their family, left and embarked on board the Osborne, after which the Royal yacht steamed down the Solent towards Yarmouth. Her Majesty landed at Osborne at half-past seven o'clock. We intend to give some illustrations of the Naval Review next week, when we shall enter more into detail.

The Queen held a Council on Wednesday, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Prince Leopold, the Lord Chancellor, and the Duke of Northumberland. Mr. John A. Roebuck, M.P., was introduced and sworn in a member of the Privy Council. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Lord Chancellor, and the Right Hon. J. A. Roebuck had audiences of her Majesty. Mr. Bunch, Minister to Venezuela, kissed hands on his appointment. Sir H. Drummond Wolff was introduced to an audience and kissed hands on his appointment as her Majesty's Commissioner on the European Commission for organising Eastern Roumelia; and Mr. James Oldknow (Mayor of Nottingham) was knighted.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, has taken her usual daily out-of-door exercise; and the Princess has visited the Prince and Princess of Wales on board the Osborne.

Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury, General the Right Hon. Sir Thomas and Lady Biddulph, and Captain D'Arcy, H.M.S. Euryalus (guard-ship at Cowes), have dined with the Queen.

The Hon. Caroline Cavendish has succeeded the Hon. Amy Lambert as Maid of Honour in Waiting. Lieutenant-General Ponsonby has arrived, and Lord Frederick Kerr has left Osborne; and Major-General Gardiner has succeeded Colonel Du Plat as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess, who have been passing the last fortnight on board the Royal yacht Osborne, off Cowes, visited Southampton on Monday, accompanied by their sons Princes Albert Victor and George, for the purpose of laying the dedication-stone of the parish church of St. Mary, Southampton, which the late Bishop of Winchester projected, his son, Canon Wilberforce, being the Rector. Their Royal Highnesses were received upon landing by the Mayor and Corporation, and were presented with an address, to which the Prince replied, expressing the pleasure it gave him to assist in raising a memorial, as this church was intended to be, to his lamented and valued friend the Bishop of Winchester. Upon arriving at the church the Royal visitors were received by the Bishop of Winchester, who assisted in the ceremonial. The Prince having laid the dedication-stone, various ladies and children passed before the Princess and laid purses on the stone. The town was en fête, and the Hampshire Yeomanry Cavalry formed an escort to the Royal cortège on the route. The Prince and Princess were entertained at tea by Canon and Mrs. Wilberforce, after which they returned in the Prince's yacht to Cowes.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, with their children, have arrived at Coburg.

The Duke of Connaught went to the Folly Theatre on Monday evening. His Royal Highness will be present at the marriage of Prince Henry of the Netherlands with Princess Mary, eldest daughter of Prince Frederic Charles of Prussia at Potsdam, on the 24th inst.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Homburg on Saturday.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck left town on Saturday last for Cologne.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. F. Weddon, of New York, to Mrs. Lillias Jennie Mills (widow of the late Mr. Mills, of Brooklyn, and daughter of the Bishop of Long Island, New York) was solemnised at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, on Tuesday. The service was choral. The Bishop of Nebraska, N.S., officiated, assisted by the Rev. H. White, Chaplain to her Majesty. The bride was given away by her father, Bishop Littlejohn.

Marriages are arranged between Sir Francis Stapleton, Bart., of Guy's Court, Oxfordshire, and Miss May Gladstone, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Adam Steuart Gladstone; and between Mr. William Wedderburn, of her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, younger son of the late Sir John Wedderburn, Bart., and Mary Blanche, only daughter of Mr. H. W. Hoskyns, of North Perrott Manor, Somerset.

Mr. John Arthur Roebuck, M.P., has been sworn a member of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Our readers will learn with deep regret that the veteran sportsman Mr. George Payne had a paralytic attack on Saturday last, and is lying at his house in London in a very critical state. The Prince of Wales, Prince Christian, and many of the leading members of the aristocracy have been unremitting in their sympathetic inquiries. At the time of writing there is no change in Mr. Payne's condition.

When the third day of Brighton Races was under the management of the club, the racing was seldom of a very interesting character; but this year, for the first time, it was in the same hands as on the Tuesday and Wednesday, and a great improvement was visible. Kineton, who has long been expected to do a good thing, gave Thunderstone a very hollow beating in the Stewards' Cup; indeed, the result would hardly have been altered had they met at level weights instead of the big chestnut attempting to concede 12 lb. A still greater surprise was in store in the Rous Stakes, in which the French colt Faisan, beautifully ridden by Fordham, cut down Dalham and Placida at weight for age. Dalham has always shown a marked dislike to this course, and the Oaks winner is not the mare she was last season: still Faisan's performance was a very meritorious one. A capital meeting was brought to a close with the Brighton Two-Year-Old Stakes, in which Alice Lorraine continued her winning career.

The next day a move was made to Lewes, where a fair, but not very important, programme was run through on the Friday. The Astley Stakes, one of the most valuable races of the season for two-year-olds, brought out exactly a dozen competitors, of whom Radiance and Ismael were made favourites, and backers were pretty right in their estimate, as the pair made a dead-heat for second place, finishing only a neck behind Marshal Scott, a son of Ethus and Persuasion, who ran in the colours of Mr. Ellam, his breeder. Muley Edris was also a good deal fancied, but could not concede the required weight to the leaders. Saturday's card was a great improvement on that of the previous day, and ended the Sussex fortnight with great éclat. Once more Trappist and Ecossais were pitted against each other, Preciosa also joining issue with them, in the County Cup. Trappist had to give 8 lb. to his old opponent, and, contrary to his usual tactics when riding Captain Prime's horse, Archer waited on Ecossais until approaching the distance, and then, leaving him without an effort, won by four lengths. Julius Caesar (8 st. 12 lb.) and Rylstone (8 st. 2 lb.) were in equal favour for the Lewes Handicap, in which the former lay off for the greater part of the journey, and could never get on terms with Lord Hartington's filly, who repeated her victory of last year with ease, The Reeve (7 st. 1 lb.) being the only one that made anything of a fight with her. In the Priory Stakes Rayon d'Or conclusively turned the tables on White Poppy, but he failed to give 16 lb. to the filly by Victorious—Modena; and with this unhappy termination "plungers" took leave of the Sussex racecourses, which, pleasant enough in other respects, have certainly not helped them to retrieve their fallen fortunes.

A pleasant little fixture at Egham was wiped off the list of races to come on Tuesday and Wednesday; but when we have noted that St. Augustine seems to have recovered his form, and won the King John Stakes from a solitary opponent in something like his old style, we have written all that is needful.

The heavy rain that has recently fallen in different parts of the country has wrought a great change in cricketing affairs, long scores are at a premium, and the ball is at last having its full share of success. The Australians, for whom Gregory (70) and Boyle (58) batted splendidly, have beaten an Eighteen of the Stanley Club, Liverpool, in a single innings with 71 runs in hand, Spofforth and Garrett taking wicket after wicket in rare style. The Colonists could not have lost their match against Eighteen of Dudley, in which Boyle got rid of twelve men for 19 runs, had the weather been fine enough to play it out. Yorkshire v. Lancashire, in which the main feature was the fine batting of Ulyett (not out, 91), also ended in a draw, as did Surrey v. Middlesex, in which Messrs. J. Shuter (98), W. W. Read (80), and W. Lindsay (40), scored so freely for the former county, that it was hard to be deprived of an almost certain victory. There was no very heavy scoring in the contest between Gloucestershire and Notts, Mr. W. O. Moberley (52) heading the poll; but Mr. W. G. Grace's bowling was irresistible—he took eleven wickets for only 64 runs—and his county won by 109. In the match between Yorkshire and Sussex, the latter made a very melancholy show, being got rid of for 35 in the first, and 24 in the second innings; Emmett took ten wickets for 20 runs, and Bates, nine for 34. The only noteworthy performance with the bat was that of Hall (not out, 31 and 51), who seems likely to do good service for Yorkshire; Sussex was eventually beaten by 226 runs.

The weather was, on the whole, unfavourable on the Twelfth. The reports from the grouse moors seem, however, on the whole, satisfactory.

Deer-stalking in Braemar has begun, and the first stag of the season has fallen in Mar Forest. It was a splendid animal, and was killed by the Hon. G. Skene Duff.

At the annual meeting on Monday of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, at the Club-house, Ryde (Sir R. Sutton, Bart., Vice-Commodore, in the chair), a letter was read from the Marquis of Exeter, resigning his office as Commodore of the club. This communication was received with regret by the whole body of the club, and a resolution was unanimously passed expressing a hope that his Lordship would reconsider his determination.—The regatta of the club was begun on Wednesday at Ryde with a race for the Town Cup, which was won by the Ada yacht, belonging to Mr. H. F. Barclay. This was a match for yachts of any rig belonging to a Royal Yacht Club; prize, the Ryde Town Cup, value £100. Starters:—Corisande, 153 tons, J. Richardson; Ada, 147, H. F. Barclay; Florinda, 138, W. Jessop; Miranda, 135, G. C. Lampson; Jullanar, 127, A. D. McLeay; Vol-au-Vent, 104, Colonel Markham. Course, from off Ryde, round a mark-boat off Cowes, thence round a mark-boat near the Spit Fort, round the Nab Lightship, and back to Ryde, twice round. There was a strong westerly breeze blowing all day, and the race was, in consequence, a quickly sailed one. At ten o'clock the yachts started, all with single-reefed mainsails and housed topmasts. Florinda crossed the line first, but Vol-au-Vent and Ada were well up to windward of her, Jullanar being last. To the first mark-boat, on Old Castle Point, it was a close haul, and Ada, taking the lead, was first round, Vol-au-Vent being second. To the flag-boat off Spithead it was a run, small spinnakers being set at lower mast-heads. No change took place until after passing this mark, when Corisande got ahead of Vol-au-Vent, fouling her in doing so. At the Nab all had to gybe, and whilst Vol-au-Vent did so three men got overboard, but were all washed on board again. To the Noman it was a reach, and then a tack had to be made to weather the flag-boat off Ryde, Ada still leading, with Jullanar, which had passed Florinda and Vol-au-Vent, third boat. On the second round no change took place, Vol-au-Vent, which had been passed by the yawls, giving up, and a very quickly sailed race finished thus:—Ada, 3h. 10m. 12s.;

Corisande, 3h. 13m. 12s.; Jullanar, 3h. 14m. 45s.; Florinda, 3h. 19m. 8s.; Miranda, 3h. 25m. 10s. Ada thus won from Jullanar by nearly a minute after allowing time for tonnage.—On Thursday the Corinne won the first prize for schooners, the Miranda taking the second; the Corinne winning by only 23 sec. For the Vice-Commodore's Prize, the Florinda takes the first and the Jullanar the second prize.

At the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta yesterday week the race was for a prize of £100, for schooners of not less than thirty tons. The Corinne came in first, but the Miranda won by time allowance. Among the yachts racing was the Hildegarda, with the Prince of Wales on board.

The Cowes Regatta also took place yesterday week. For the £10 Cup Maggie, Mosquito, and Dolly Varden started, Maggie being the winner. Several rowing matches followed, besides various other aquatic amusements during the afternoon. The Princess of Wales and the Royal children honoured the festivities with their presence on the steam-launch of the Alberta, and were enthusiastically received both ashore and afloat. The Prince of Wales sailed on board his own yacht.

The Royal Southampton Yacht Club sailed two matches yesterday week, the result of which was that the Vol-au-Vent carried off an £80 prize, and the Neptune a £50 one. Saturday was the concluding day of this club. There were four matches—two for yawls and two for cutters. In the race for yawls under 30 tons only the Lizzie, 20 tons, R. Piffard, entered, so she was allowed to sail over the course and take the first prize, value £20. Two yachts contended for the £30 and £10 offered by the club for yawls under 41 tons—namely, Ellida, 41, J. D. Stainton, and Vega, 41, Captain N. D. Garrett. The course was twice round the Brambles, and Lepe Buoy; and, after a capital race in a nice topsail breeze, they finished as under:—Vega (winner of £30), 7h. 27 min. 30 sec.; Ellida (winner of £10), 7h. 29 min. 5 sec. There was also a race for ten-tonners: first prize (presented by T. Chamberlyne, Esq.), £10; second, £5. This brought out all the cracks—viz., Florence, Preciosa, Merle, Chip, Volga, Lily, and Mildred. The finish between Preciosa and Florence was most exciting, the latter only winning by a few seconds. The race terminated as under:—Florence, winner of £10, 3h. 14 min. 20 sec.; Preciosa, winner of £5, 3h. 14 min. 55 sec.; Merle, 3h. 19 min. 40 sec.; Chip, 3h. 21 min. 15 sec.; Volga, 3h. 22 min. 20 sec.; Lily, 3h. 32 min. 5 sec.; Mildred, 3h. 35 min. 55 sec. Florence flew nineteen racing flags when she brought up in the afternoon.

On Wednesday the Reading Regatta passed off successfully, prizes to the value of £132 being offered for competition.

On Saturday last the swimming championship of England at one mile was decided in the lake at the Crystal Palace, where a distance of 220 yards had to be traversed eight times. As was the case in the recent long race in the Thames, the contest really lay between H. Davenport, who has been champion ever since 1874, and G. Fearn, and, after a magnificent struggle all the way, the holder won by seven yards, in 31 min. 15 sec., the fastest time yet made in still water, and in swimming costume.

The banquet to John Higgins, champion sculler of England, was brought off last week with great success at the Alexandra Palace. Mr. Charles Bush was in the chair; and during the evening the project of a testimonial to Mr. John Ireland was mooted and warmly received by the company. For upwards of twenty years Mr. Ireland has acted as umpire at almost every important sculling-match, and has gained the complete confidence and respect of Northerners and Southerners alike.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY IN BOSNIA.

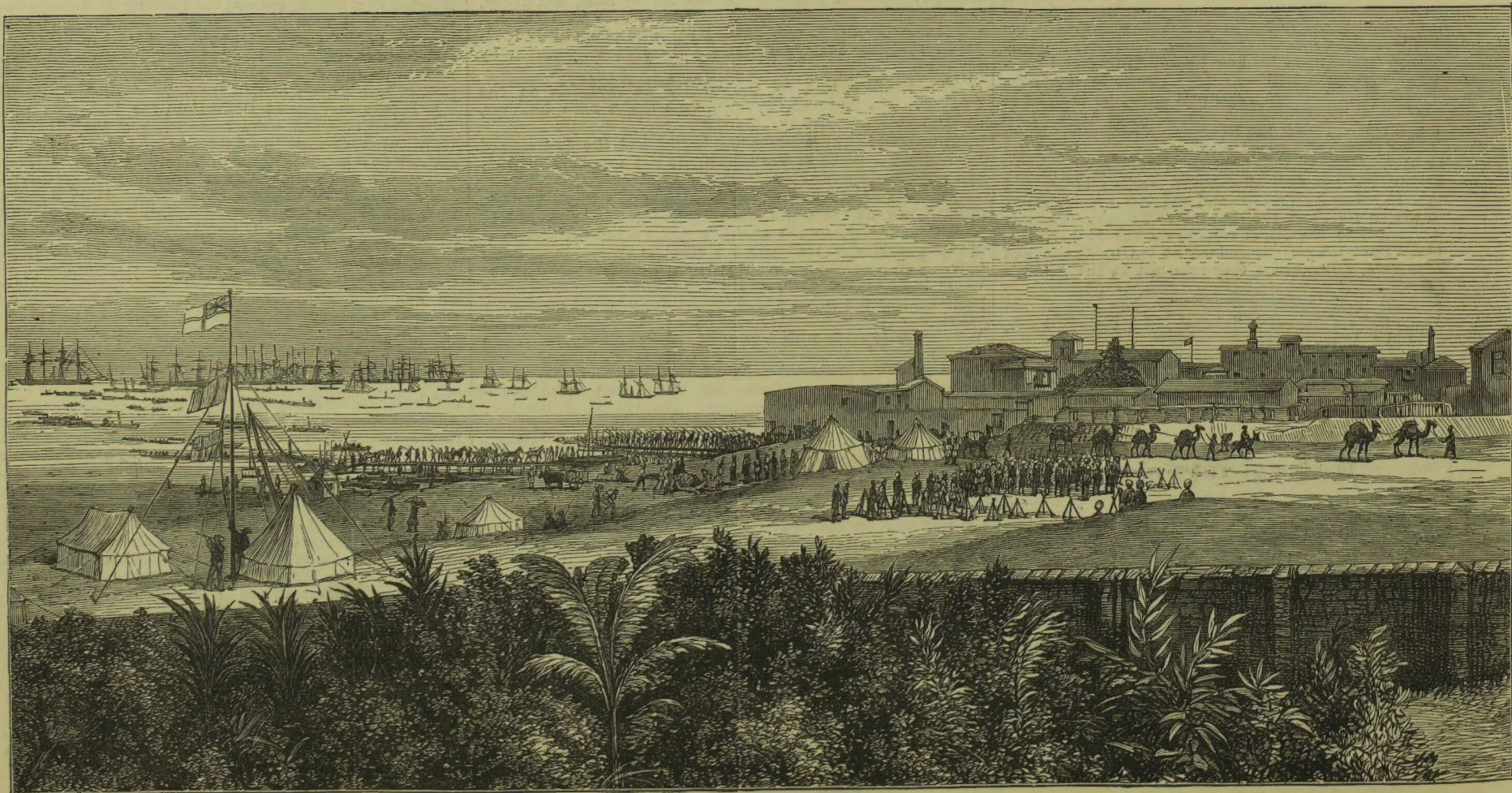
The Portrait of General Baron Philippovich, Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army of occupation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, appears in this Number of our Journal. It will be followed by Illustrations of the "military promenade," already threatening to be a serious campaign, in which the Imperial forces are now engaged in those provinces, so recently taken, by an arrangement of the Berlin Congress, from the government of the Sultan. Our Special Artist, Mr. J. Bell, who went through the first part of the campaign in Armenia last year, and was afterwards in Bulgaria with one of the Turkish armies there, has joined the Austrian head-quarters on the frontier of Bosnia; he has begun to furnish a series of Sketches, the first of which we shall prepare for our next publication. It was on the 1st inst. that the 18th Division of the Austrian army, from Dalmatia, under command of Field-Marshal Jovanovich, entered the territory of Herzegovina, and on the 5th it took possession of Mostar, the capital of that province; the advanced guard had met with some brief resistance on the day before at Citluk, from a band of Mussulman insurgents. The 13th Army Corps, under Baron Philippovich, had already crossed the Save at Brod, there entering into Bosnia, and was at Derbent on the 30th ult., when the Turkish officials and chief inhabitants of the place declared their submission to the authority of the Austrian Empire. But, on arriving at Maglai, in the valley of the river Bosna, though offers of submission were readily made, an ambush was laid for the Austrian troops in a narrow defile between that town and Ziepece; they were assailed with a volley of musketry, and seventy were killed, mostly belonging to an advanced squadron of Hussars. The conflict lasted half an hour, and the enemy were driven off, but General Philippovich did not think fit to pursue them into the defile. His head-quarters are now at Zenica, where the main column of his forces arrived on Sunday last. On the previous day the Seventh Division occupied Travnik unopposed, where the two forces effected a junction. They have completely routed the enemy at Vranduk this week. The Twentieth Division last week had sharp conflicts to sustain at Tuzla, the insurgents in considerable numbers attacking them with guns. Though this part of the Austrian forces were successfully fighting their way forward, their commander, General Szapary, seeing their exhausted state and the difficulties attending the transport of supplies, and the hosts of insurgents opposed to him, thought good to retreat to Gracanica, which he reached on Monday. The late Turkish Governor, Hafiz Pasha, having gone from Sarajevo to Busova, addressed a request to the Austrian Commander-in-Chief for a conference and safe conduct. The latter having been granted him, the interview may have already been held. Some Turkish troops to the number of 6000, which were stationed at Metrovich under the command of Ali Pasha, are reported to have embarked in ships of the Austrian Navy and the Lloyd's Company for an Albanian port.

Public opinion at Vienna now demands an increase of the Austrian military forces, in order that they may master as soon as possible the insurrection in Bosnia. The Archduke John Salvator has entered Banjaluka, the inhabitants having previously resolved to submit to the Austrian occupation. It is stated that there will presently be seven army divisions, with a total strength of 130,000 men, employed in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

There was a partial eclipse of the moon on Monday night, and it was visible until near the close.



[GENERAL BARON PHILIPPOVICH, COMMANDER OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY IN BOSNIA.]



THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS: LANDING-PLACE AND PIERS AT LARNACA, FROM THE HOUSE OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.



THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS: DISEMBARKING HORSES IN THE ROADSTEAD AT LARNACA.
A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon returned to Paris yesterday week. He presided at a Council of Ministers on Saturday, and left again on Sunday for Trouville. The Marshal has paid a flying visit to Paris this week also.

Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador, arrived at Paris on Sunday evening; the Grand Duke Constantine Nicolaievitch on Monday morning; and the two Princes of Coburg arrived on Tuesday.

General Fairchild has replaced General Torbert in the post of United States Consul in Paris.

The Minister of Public Instruction has decided, in principle, on the reconstruction of the Collège Louis-le-Grand, the buildings of which, in spite of some partial reparations, are literally falling to ruins.

The Archbishop of York and his family attended Christ Church, Neuilly, on Sunday. His Grace officiated at the holy communion, and after the service expressed to Miss Leigh his deep sympathy with her benevolent efforts and his satisfaction at the progress of the church and the heartiness of the service. The church was well filled. It is charmingly situated at a corner of the Boulevards Bineau and Eugène, where five avenues branch off to Neuilly, Courbevoie, Asnières, Levallois-Perret, and Paris.

Mr. Philip Cunliffe Owen, C.B., was entertained to dinner at the Continental Hotel on Monday by the New South Wales Commission. The health of the guest was drunk with enthusiasm. In giving that of the Prince of Wales the chairman bore testimony to the distinguished services rendered by his Royal Highness. He had shown not only pluck and decision, but an earnest purpose by working as one of themselves, and had infused into all the Commissioners the same spirit that animated himself. The toast was received with demonstrations of the heartiest approval. In responding to that of his own health Mr. Cunliffe Owen made an eloquent speech, in which he did honour to the part taken by the Prince of Wales in the active work of the Exhibition, and to the excellent staff by whom he was surrounded.

The prizes of the International Exhibition will be distributed in the Palais de l'Industrie on Sept. 18, a few days after the grand military review at Vincennes.

M. Léon Say, the Minister of Finance, has been elected president of the International Monetary Conference, the first meeting of which was held on Saturday in one of the salons of the Foreign Office, Paris.

A proposed project of convention was read and adopted at the second meeting of the Franco-American Conference for the getting up of a commercial treaty between France and the United States.

The judgment of the Tribunal of Commerce which in the suit of M. Dreyfus condemned the Governor of the Crédit Foncier to distribute the dividend of 11f. voted at the meeting of shareholders, has been amended by a decision of the Court of Appeal on the ground of the incompetency of the Tribunal of Commerce. M. Dreyfus is ordered to pay the costs.

The strike of the Paris cabdrivers is at an end.

Further commutations or reductions of sentences passed on Communist prisoners, to the number of twenty-five, are officially announced.

ITALY.

Cardinal Nina, who is sixty-six years of age, and was only made a member of the Sacred College last year, has been appointed Pontifical State Secretary. He has addressed a circular to the Papal nuncios abroad announcing that he will follow the policy of his predecessor, Cardinal Franchi, and recommending the nuncios to act with prudence, in order not to create unnecessary embarrassments for the Holy See. According to a Berlin telegram, Cardinal Nina has addressed a letter to Prince Bismarck expressing a wish to continue the negotiations opened by his predecessor.

GERMANY.

By command of the Emperor the Federal Council assembled in Berlin on Wednesday. A bill for preventing the spread of Socialism has been submitted to the Council by the Prussian Government. There are twenty-four clauses, and penalties are specified for every infraction of the law.

An Imperial decree was published on Monday convoking the German Parliament for Sept. 9.

The second ballots in Breslau have resulted in the return in the eastern district of Herr Reinders (Socialist), and in the western district of Herr Buegers, who obtained 10,215 votes against 8818 recorded in favour of the Socialist candidate.

DENMARK.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Thyra, left Copenhagen on Tuesday for England, on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Prince Louis Napoleon arrived at Copenhagen on Sunday. Reports have been current—but they are denied—that the Prince is to be married to Princess Thyra. A telegram from Copenhagen says that the French Minister there has asked the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs what is the meaning of the reports so persistently current of the intended marriage of Prince Napoleon with Princess Thyra, and the French Minister was assured that the story is absolutely without foundation.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander has named Prince Orloff to represent him at the silver wedding of their Belgian Majesties.

The expedition in Central Asia would appear to aim at the occupation of the six minor khanates between the southern course of the Amu Darya and Hindoo Koosh—viz., Kara Zin, Shughal, Darvas, Sarikol, and Vakhan. Of these khanates, the first three are independent; Sarikol belongs to Kashgar; while the Vakhan Emir is a feudatory of the Khan of Afghanistan.

Prince Gortschakoff left St. Petersburg last Saturday for Wildbad. During the Chancellor's absence the administration of the Department of Foreign Affairs will be intrusted to Privy Councillor de Giers.

The Berlin Post hears from St. Petersburg that the Russian Government have decreed the dissolution of the Slavonic Charitable Committee at Moscow, which has for some time past been the head-quarters of the Panslavonic movement, and has been actively disseminating revolutionary doctrines. The Government have also ordered M. Aksakoff, the agitator, to be expelled from Moscow.

Riots, attended with loss of life, are reported from Odessa and also from the Caucasus. In Odessa the people, exasperated by the sentence passed by a court-martial on several nihilists, stormed the court and fired upon the soldiers guarding it, fourteen of whom were killed.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

M. Tisza, the President of the Hungarian Ministry, who had previously been returned for Sepsi-György, was enthusiastically elected on Monday as member for Schemnitz. He has also been chosen for Fiume.

The elections in Hungary are now virtually at an end. Out of 394 seats 232 have been obtained by the Liberal or Government party, seventy by the United Opposition, sixty-six by the

Extreme Left, and fifteen by Independents not pledged to any party. In fourteen constituencies second ballots are necessary.

The occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been attended with severe fighting. Some particulars of the struggle are given in another column.

SERVIA.

Mr. Gould, the newly-appointed English Consul-General in Serbia, arrived at Belgrade last Saturday, but left again the same day to meet and converse with Mr. White, his predecessor, now Diplomatic Agent at Bucharest.

Last Sunday a procession, with military trophies from the war and cannon captured at Nisch, including four Krupp 100-pounders and a number of bronze and steel guns, entered Belgrade. The cortège consisted of 1000 decorated draught horses led by hand by a regiment of infantry.

Wednesday being the birthday of the young Prince of Serbia, a parade was held, and there was a special service at the cathedral. The town was decorated with flags, and universal illuminations took place in the evening.

The festivities in honour of Serbian independence, which are to begin on the 22nd inst., will last three days. Deputations from all the towns and communities will be present, and the military review will be attended by sixty men from each of the 180 battalions constituting the Servian army, militia, and reserves, and also a detachment from each of the fifty batteries of artillery.

TURKEY.

Safvet Pasha has received the Grand Cross of the Star of India.

Sir A. H. Layard visited General Todleben last Saturday at San Stefano.

Forty thousand men, including the Russian Imperial Guard, will, it is stated, begin embarking for Russia to-day (Saturday), and on their departure the remainder of the army will retire upon the lines of Eastern Roumelia, where 50,000 men will remain. Adrianople will be evacuated in six weeks. The Russians (a Constantinople telegram says) will shortly occupy Batoum and evacuate Erzeroum and Bayazid simultaneously with the withdrawal of the British Fleet. The Emperor of Russia has sent a telegram to the Sultan begging him to order the evacuation of Batoum, and this message, in conjunction with the advice tendered by Count von Radolinski, the German Chargé d'Affaires, has led the Porte to decide upon taking that step. It is stated, however, that Sir A. H. Layard has been informed by the British Consul at Trebizond that the Lazis persist in declaring that they consider themselves under the protection of England, and that, on the advance of the Russians, they will hoist the English flag. Private intelligence received at Constantinople from Batoum also represents the state of affairs there to be very critical, and fighting between the Russians and the population is reported to have already taken place. A Daily News telegram says that the inhabitants of the Batoum district are resolved to resist the Russian occupation to the last, but would be willing to hand over the port to any other European Power.

The Pera correspondent of the Daily Telegraph states that the attention of the Turkish Ministers is being given to several demands for Imperial concessions in favour of various schemes of improvement; that for the construction of a railway from Scutari to Bagdad through the Valley of the Euphrates being the most important. A firman has been granted to a company, composed principally of Englishmen, for the construction of a line of railway from Jaffa to Jerusalem.

The Porte is stated to have resolved on making large concessions to Crete of a nature to bring about the pacification of the island; but has decided to refuse the demands of Greece, on the ground that they are unjustifiable.

At the meeting of the Council of Ministers held on Tuesday it was decided, in order to avoid further depreciation of the Caïmes, to raise the import duties on salt, tobacco, and spirits to the extent permitted by the treaties of commerce.

GREECE.

The session of the Greek Chamber was opened on Monday. There was no Speech from the Throne, and the transaction of public business will, it is stated, probably be deferred for a few weeks.

EGYPT.

It is stated in a telegram from Alexandria that Nubar Pasha, who has embarked from Brindisi for Egypt, is the bearer of important reforms for that country which have received the sanction of the English and French Governments. The telegram adds:—"The formal mortgage of all the Daira estates to the holders of the Daira debts, hitherto delayed by various obstacles, and chiefly by the unsettled claims of the non-converting creditors, has at last been duly executed, and all claims but one are now settled."

It is officially announced that the committee of inquiry into Egyptian revenue has suspended its labours until Oct. 28.

AMERICA.

General Butler has made a speech at Massachusetts, declaring that he has left the Republican party because it has deserted the labouring man for the capitalist.

The Columbia crew arrived at New York last Saturday, and had a most enthusiastic reception. They speak very favourably of the courtesy and fairness which they met with in England.

General Howard considers the Indian war as now practically ended.

While more stringent orders have been sent to General Ord to protect the Rio Grande frontier and pursue parties making raids on American territory, he has been advised to avoid coming into collision with the Mexican troops.

A despatch from New York states that the professional single sculling-race was rowed on Monday. Hanlon won by six lengths; Ross was second, and Plaisted third.

A tornado burst over a part of Wallingford, Connecticut, on Friday evening, the 9th inst., demolishing the church, schoolhouse, and forty dwellings, killing twenty-one persons and injuring fifty. Four of the latter were taken from the ruins in a dying state, and six others are not expected to recover. The whirlwind was accompanied by floods of rain and terrific thunder and lightning.

CANADA.

The elections to the Dominion Parliament will be held on Sept. 19.

The appointment of the Marquis of Lorne as Governor-General has given great satisfaction in the Dominion. The Canadian and American papers received contain numerous congratulatory references to the appointment.

The Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island has passed a bill imposing a tax of 40 dols. upon every Chinaman in the province.

Disturbances took place at Ottawa on Monday night after an Orange procession. The telegram states that the Union men scoured the streets and insulted the Orangemen, who attacked them with pistols, and at midnight marched through the principal thoroughfares firing in all directions. The priests' houses were attacked, and an hotel destroyed. The rioters were ultimately dispersed by the police, many of them being

wounded. Trouble continues to be experienced with the rioters. A telegram from Ottawa on Wednesday states that three thousand Union men had occupied Sussex-street, and they paraded the lower part of the city all the previous night, threatening to burn the Orangemen's houses. The Mayor ordered out the Foot Guards and succeeded in preventing any serious violence. Energetic measures have been taken against a renewal of the disorder.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

News from Cape Town to July 24 has been received by way of Madeira. A Times telegram says:—"Zulu affairs are still ominous, and war preparations are being made on the Cape frontier. The Kaffirs are not surrendering as much as was expected after the amnesty, owing to the Government not recognising the chiefs. The Premier says it will be necessary to keep up a colonial force for some time, but has intimated to the Governor that all Imperial forces may now be withdrawn from operations in the field. Several rebels tried for sedition at the Circuit Courts were found guilty and sentenced to death. On the northern border hostilities still continue. Inspector Nesbitt, F.A.M.P., reports the capture of 113 armed rebels and a large number of cattle near the Hart River, Griqualand West. The natives under Gasibone's sons attacked the place of Mr. Francis Thompson, of Barkly, who was carried off as a prisoner and brutally murdered, and his son mortally wounded."

A severe gale has occurred in Table Bay, by which four vessels were driven ashore and totally wrecked. The captain and three men of one of the vessels were drowned.

INDIA.

The news received on Monday from the Times' correspondent at Calcutta was not of a very satisfactory character. Heavy rain has caused extensive floods in various districts, especially in Rungpore, Bograh, Patna, and Coosh Behar. From Upper Scinde it is announced that the Kashmir and Begair Bund had breached at the seventh mile, and the Scinde Canal had also breached near its mouth, submerging a large district and destroying the crops. Near Lakhri one zemindar had 14,000 beegahs of cultivation destroyed.

Terrible distress is prevalent in Cashmere. The Maharajah is taking energetic measures to alleviate the sufferings of the people by purchasing large quantities of grain for distribution, and offering bounties for its importation. Famine accounts in British India continue, on the whole, satisfactory, and prospects are improving in Madras.

The Government is about to convert the present 5½ per cent loan into a new transfer loan, the notes of which will consist of two forms: the first similar to those of the recent 4½ per cent loans; the second, which will only be offered to holders of old 5½ per cent paper, will consist of notes on every hundred rupees, on which interest will be repaid in rupees sufficient from time to time to produce 7s. sterling in London at the rate of exchange fixed for the time being between the India Office and the Treasury.

Necessity demanding strenuous economy, the Government has been induced to appoint a committee to report upon the best mode of revising certain secretarial and other Government establishments, "in promotion of the general cause of economy and good management."

A special mission, under Lieutenant Neville Chamberlain, will proceed to Cabul, probably in September. The Indian Government has received information from Cabul announcing that a Russian mission, consisting of three officers, arrived there on July 22, and were received by the Ameer of Afghanistan at a durbar, when the chief of the mission delivered to the Ameer a letter from the Emperor of Russia, and the Governor of the Russian province of Samarcund delivered one from the Governor-General of Turkestan. On Aug. 2 a grand review was held in honour of the Russians.

It is announced that Lieutenant-General Warre, C.B., has been appointed to succeed Sir C. Staveley as commander-in-chief of the Bombay forces. Major General R. O. Bright is to succeed Lieutenant-General A. Hardinge in a Bengal divisional command.

AUSTRALIA.

By a telegram from Melbourne, dated Aug. 3, we learn that the debate on the second reading of the Ministerial bill for a modification of the Constitution of Victoria, curtailing the powers of the Legislative Council, was going on in the Legislative Assembly, and that the interest in the discussion increased nightly. The Government majority in favour of the second reading was expected to be unusually large.

NEW ZEALAND.

A telegram from Wellington, dated Aug. 9, states that Mr. Ballances, the Colonial Treasurer, has made his financial statement in the Legislative Assembly. The revenue for the past year, which was estimated at £3,150,000, including £890,000 territorial revenue, actually yielded £3,900,000, including £1,500,000 territorial revenue. The total year's receipts, including the balance at the beginning of the year and the revenue collected for local bodies and other items, are £4,445,000, being an increase on revenue items over the previous year of £1,080,000. The railway receipts are £546,000, yielding a profit of £145,000. The surplus revenue for the year over expenditure is £120,000. The Government propose to place £100,000 from the surplus to the credit of the public works account. The indebtedness of the colony is £20,000,000; the amount available for appropriation for public works is £2,250,000. The estimated total expenditure for the current year is £4,190,000, and the estimated revenue £4,280,000, including £710,000 from railways. The exports for 1877 reached £6,300,000, against £5,600,000 in the previous year. Concerning the tariff, it is proposed to make the principal ad valorem duties specific, to abolish duties yielding £20,000, and to reduce the duties on tea, sugar, and Australian wines to the extent of £97,000. It is proposed further to establish a land tax estimated to yield £100,000, a tax on joint-stock companies producing £10,000, and a tax on colonial beer to yield £30,000; customs duties are remitted to the extent of £117,000. The new taxes imposed are estimated to amount to £141,000. The telegram reports that the Budget has been favourably received.

Instructions have been forwarded to Sir Julius Vogel, the agent-general of the colony in London, to dispatch 1000 emigrants this year, chiefly to the Canterbury district.

The annual fête of the Swiss Alpine Club will be held this year at Interlaken, beginning on Sept. 1.

A telegram dated Sydney, the 8th inst., says that the French troops have promptly avenged the massacre by natives of white settlers in New Caledonia.

The Shah of Persia reached Teheran on the 9th inst., and, on receiving his Ministers and high functionaries, expressed his satisfaction at the friendly reception everywhere accorded him on his tour.

The Hesperus, 1777 tons, Captain T. R. Harry, chartered by Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for South Australia, left Plymouth on the 9th inst. for Port Adelaide with 593 emigrants, including 120 single female domestic servants.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Aldridge, William Wheeler, to be Vicar of Woolavington and Puriton.
 Birkmyre, Neville Young; Curate of St. John Maendun, Monmouthshire.
 Bond, Richard Spooner; Rector of Thorn Coffin.
 Buckley, J. R.; Senior Curate of Neath; Vicar of Llandaff.
 Carter, John; Perpetual Curate of Whitechurch.
 Christie, James J.; Vicar of Pontefract and Surrogate.
 Cooke, George Frederick; Curate of East and West Cranmore.
 Crondall, W. D.; Vicar of St. Peter's, Bishop Auckland.
 Du Santoy, William; Curate of Wilton.
 Ferris, Thomas Boys Barracough; Perpetual Curate of St. Thomas's, York.
 Ford, James; Vicar of Kirk Ella.
 Ford, Gerard John; Curate of Chilton Cantelo-cum-Aslington.
 French, R. V.; Rector of Llanmártin with Weirick, Monmouthshire.
 Green, H. Hilton; Honorary Canon of Bristol.
 Hessey, Francis; Rural Dean of Kensington.
 Holme, H. A.; Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Sutton-in-Holderness.
 Jones, Kenneth L.; Incumbent of St. Bride's, Stretford, Manchester.
 Kempe, Edward Wood; one of her Majesty's Priests in Ordinary.
 Little, George; Curate-in-Charge of Castle Eden Colliery.
 Lowe, Thomas; Prebendary of Gates, Chichester Cathedral.
 Macfarlane, W. A. C.; Vicar of Criftings, Salop; Rector of Elmswell, Suffolk.
 Mackintosh, William Teesdale; Curate of Bath Abbey.
 May, Edmund Alexander; Curate of Weston-in-Gordano.
 Medcalf, William; Rector of Leven.
 Melliss, James King; Vicar of Llanarth, Monmouthshire.
 Myers, T.; Vicar of Westgate; Rector of Turnstead.
 Pollock, William James; Curate of St. Paul's, Newport, Monmouthshire.
 Rhydderch, William; Curate of Ystradgynodwg, Glamorganshire.
 Robinson, Richard Hayes; Curate of St. Michael's, Bath.
 Seaman, J. B.; Curate-in-Charge of Writtle, Chelmsford.
 Style, Frederic; Vicar of Leigh, near Reigate.
 Sutley, Edward; Chorley; Curate of Yarlington.
 Thomas, D.; Vicar of Capel Curig; Rector of Llangadwaladr.
 Wilkinson, C. E.; Curate in Sole Charge of Bickenhill, Birmingham.

[The notice of the appointment of the Rev. T. W. Bray, of St. Paul's, Aberdeen, to St. James's, Barrow-in-Furness, was premature. The living is not yet vacant.]—*Guardian*.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, accompanied by Mrs. and the Misses Tait, left town on Monday for the Continent.

The Rev. Dr. Perowne, Canon of Llandaff, has been appointed Dean of Peterborough, in the room of Dr. Saunders.

The Bishop of Winchester has consecrated a new chancel for the church of Long Cross.

As arranged by the Foreign Office, Dr. Sandford, Bishop of Gibraltar, has the superintendence of any congregations, churches, and clergy of the Church of England in Cyprus.

The Bishop of Llandaff on Tuesday opened a new iron church, dedicated to St. Stephen, at Cardiff. The preacher was Dr. Perowne.

The Bishop of London last Saturday afternoon, in the chapel of Fulham Palace, admitted several gentlemen of different ranks of life to the office of lay readers.

The Bishop of Long Island held a confirmation on Saturday afternoon in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, where the marriage of his daughter took place last Tuesday.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the Bishop of Chichester curator of Lambeth Palace Library, in succession to the late Bishop of Lichfield.

The Vicar of St. John's, Taunton, the Rev. F. J. Smith, has proposed to build a church in Rowbarton district as a memorial of the attainment of peace by the Berlin Congress, and promises £3000 if £2000 be subscribed by the end of the year.

Disturbances were renewed last Sunday at the Church of St. James's, Hatcham. Protest was made by the parishioners, warden, and other gentlemen belonging to the parish against the use of incense.

There have just been erected in the parish church of Bicester three handsome Munich stained-glass windows, executed by Messrs. Mayer—two in memory of the late Sir Henry Page Turner, Bart., of Battlesden Park; and the other in memory of the late Mr. Samuel Burrows.

The Rev. Dr. Maclear, Head Master of the King's College School, has been appointed by the trustees under the will of the Hon. Robert Boyle, on the recommendation of the Bishop of London, to preach the Boyle Lectures, in succession to the Rev. Canon Barry.

The Bishop of Lincoln, in answer to a memorial from a number of clergyman in his diocese, has expressed an opinion that a clergyman of the Church of England in his diocese would find it impossible to perform the religious service at a marriage between a Christian and a Jew or Jewess.

The Bishop of Truro has consecrated a new church at Mount Hawke, built under exceptional difficulties, where his Lordship said that we must not separate ourselves from the true and useful ritual of God's Church, but must beware of making it everything.

The Bishop of Oxford has consecrated a cemetery at Middle Claydon, Bucks, the ground for which was given by Sir Harry Verney; the Bishop of Norwich has consecrated a cemetery at Soham; and the Bishop of St. Albans an addition to the churchyard of Dovercourt, where he took occasion to condemn strongly the practice of cremation.

A number of gentlemen interested in the proposed restoration of the roof of the nave of St. Alban's met in that city last Saturday, the Bishop presiding. After considerable discussion a resolution was adopted to the effect that a new roof should be built, and an amendment intimating that the old roof could be rendered perfectly serviceable found few supporters.

The *Cheltenham Examiner* says:—The Rev. J. E. Walker, son of the late Rector of Cheltenham, has offered to the council the amount of the presentation made to Dr. Walker by his parishioners—about £2500—for the founding of a memorial charity, unsectarian and non-political in its character, in memory of his father.

The annual meeting of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation was held on Tuesday at the offices of the corporation, Southampton-street, Strand—the Rev. Canon Farrar, D.D., presiding. Dr. Pigott, D.C.L., read the report, which announced a large increase in the funds during the past financial year. The grants during the year to the poorer clergy, their widows, and orphans, amounted to £6565, in sums ranging from £5 to £25.

The Bishop and Dean of Maritzburg have left for South Africa. The Bishop has appointed Canon Butler, of Wantage, his commissary; and at a meeting last week of the friends of the Maritzburg Mission, Lord Forbes, Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., and others spoke to resolutions in favour of raising a sustentation fund of £10,000, and further sums for training and supporting missionaries.

Yesterday week the Earl of Lichfield unveiled a memorial bust of Izaak Walton, recently placed in St. Mary's Church, Stafford, by public subscription. The author of the "Compleat Angler" was born in Stafford, in 1593, and during the whole of his life showed great partiality for his native town. It is chiefly upon Walton's literary productions that his fame outside Stafford depends, but in that town his name will long be remembered and cherished for the bountiful charities and benefactions which he left to the poor of Stafford, and which

are administered at the present day. The bust was executed by Mr. R. Bell. The Dean of Lichfield preached.

The sentence of suspension for three years *ab officio et beneficio*, passed by Lord Penzance against Mr. Mackonochie, has been stayed in the Queen's Bench Division. The opinion of Mr. Justice Lush, that a prohibition should not be issued, was grounded partly on the fact that the Privy Council, on appeal, had affirmed the authority of the Court of Arches to pass such a sentence as that in question upon a similar proceeding for contumacy. But Mr. Justice Mellor observed that the Privy Council, having simply an appellate authority, had no original jurisdiction in subjects of this description; and the Lord Chief Justice, in a long and elaborate judgment, maintained that suspension, being deprivation *pro tempore*, was a punishment which could only be inflicted when all the formalities incident to a plenary suit had been observed, whereas the procedure in the case of Mr. Mackonochie had been of a summary character.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The forty-eighth annual Congress of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was opened at Dublin on Wednesday evening by the delivery of the presidential address in the grand concert-room of the Exhibition building. The large and spacious hall was crowded by members of the Association and their friends, including more than the average attendance of ladies. The eloquent address of Mr. W. Spottiswoode, the President for this year, was listened to with marked attention. He was introduced by Professor Allen Thompson, the President of last year.

The President began his address by a reference to the former meetings of the Association, both at Dublin and elsewhere, and to some administrative matters. Dealing with the question of endowment of research and the grants made for that purpose by the Association, he observed that it was not difficult to offer strong arguments in favour of permanent national scientific institutions, or to picture to the mind an ideal future when Science and Art should walk hand in hand together, led by a willing Minister into the green pastures of the endowment of research. But while allowing this to be not an impossible future, we must still admit that there are other and less promising possibilities, which, under existing circumstances, cannot be altogether left out of our calculations. He was therefore, on the whole, inclined to think that, while not losing sight of larger schemes, the wisest policy, for the present at all events, and pending the experiment of the Government fund, will be to confine our efforts to a careful selection of definite persons to carry out definite pieces of work, leaving to them the honour (or the onus, if they so think it) of justifying from time to time a continuation of the confidence which the Government or other supporting body may have once placed in them.

Mr. Spottiswoode then came to the special matter of his address. On this he remarked that the branch of science which he represents is one whose lines of advance, viewed from a mathematician's own point of view, offer so few points of contact with the ordinary experiences of life or modes of thought, that any account of its actual progress which he might have attempted must have failed in the first requisite of an address—namely, that of being intelligible. Now, if this esoteric view had been the only aspect of the subject which he could present to his hearers, he might well have given up the attempt in despair. But the appearance of isolation, so conspicuous in mathematics, appears in a greater or less degree to all other sciences, and perhaps also to all pursuits in life. In its highest flight each soars to a distance from its fellows. Each is pursued alone for its own sake, and without reference to its connection with, or its application to, any other subject. The pioneer and the advanced guard are of necessity separated from the main body, and in this respect mathematics does not materially differ from its neighbours.

Therefore, it might not be altogether unprofitable to dwell for a short time upon the other side of the question, and to inquire whether there be not points of contact in method or in subject-matter between mathematics and the outer world which have been frequently overlooked; whether its lines do not in some cases run parallel to those of other occupations and purposes of life; and, lastly, whether we may not hope for some change in the attitude too often assumed towards it by the representatives of other branches of knowledge and of mental activity.

Mr. Spottiswoode then pointed out the historical importance of mathematics in connection with the arts, and alluded to recent inventions dealing with mathematical problems or involving them. He spoke of objections which had been made to modern mathematical methods. It is objected, he said, that, abandoning the more cautious methods of ancient mathematicians, we have admitted into our formulae quantities which, by our own showing, and even in our own nomenclature, are imaginary or impossible; nay, more, that out of them we have formed a variety of new algebras to which there is no counterpart whatever in reality, but from which we claim to arrive at possible and certain results. He, however, defended this and similar proceedings on the part of mathematicians, partly by parallels from literature and art and partly by pointing out the valuable results obtained and the facilities afforded by such descriptions and methods.

After a lengthened review of the relations of mathematics to other arts and sciences, and deprecating the rigid aversion which both literature and art are too often inclined to maintain towards science, Mr. Spottiswoode thus proceeded:—Contemning with space and coeval with time is the kingdom of mathematics; within this range her kingdom is supreme; otherwise than according to her order nothing can exist; in contradiction to her order nothing takes place. On her mysterious scroll is to be found written, for those who can read it, that which has been, that which is, and that which is to come. Everything material which is the subject of knowledge has number, order, or position; and these are her first outlines for a sketch of the universe. If our more feeble hands cannot follow out the details, still her part has been drawn with an unerring pen, and her work cannot be gainsaid. So wide is the range of mathematical science, so indefinitely may it extend beyond our actual powers of manipulation, that at some moments we are inclined to fall down with even more than reverence before her majestic presence. But so strictly limited are her promises and powers, upon so much that we might wish to know does she offer no information whatever, that at other moments we are fain to call her results but a vain thing, and to reject them as a stone when we had asked for bread. If one aspect of the subject encourages our hopes, so does the other tend to chasten our desires; and he is, perhaps, the wisest, and in the long run the happiest among his fellows, who has learnt not only this science, but also the larger lesson which it indirectly teaches—namely, to temper our aspirations to that which is possible, to moderate our desires to that which is attainable, to restrict our hopes to that of which the accomplishment, if not immediately practicable, is at least distinctly within the range of concep-

tion. That which is at present beyond our ken may, at some period and in some manner as yet unknown to us, fall within our grasp; but our science teaches us, while ever yearning with Goethe for "Light, more light," to concentrate our attention upon that of which our powers are capable, and contentedly to leave for future experience the solution of problems to which we can at present say neither yea nor nay.

It is within the region thus indicated that knowledge in the true sense of the word is to be sought. Other modes of influence there are in society and in individual life, other forms of energy beside that of intellect. There is the potential energy of sympathy, the actual energy of work; there are the vicissitudes of life, the diversity of circumstance, health, and disease, and all the perplexing issues, whether for good or for evil, of impulse and of passion. But although the book of life cannot at present be read by the light of science alone, nor the wayfarers be satisfied by the few leaves of knowledge now in our hands; yet it would be difficult to overstate the almost miraculous increase which may be produced by a liberal distribution of what we already have, and by a restriction of our cravings within the limits of possibility. In proportion as method is better than impulse, deliberate purpose than erratic action, the clear glow of sunshine than irregular reflection, and definite utterances than an uncertain sound—in proportion as knowledge is better than surmise, proof than opinion—in that proportion will the mathematician value a discrimination between the certain and uncertain, and a just estimate of the issues which depend upon one motive power or the other. While on the one hand he accords to his neighbours full liberty to regard the unknown in whatever way they are led by the noblest powers that they possess, so, on the other, he claims an equal right to draw a clear line of demarcation between that which is a matter of knowledge and that which is, at all events, something else, and to treat the one category as fairly claiming our assent, the other as open to further evidence. And yet when he sees around him those whose aspirations are so fair, whose impulses so strong, whose receptive faculties so sensitive, as to give objective reality to what is often but a reflex from themselves or a projected image of their own experience, he will be willing to admit that there are influences which he cannot as yet either fathom or measure, but whose operation he must recognise among the facts of our existence.

At the conclusion of the President's address, the Lord Mayor moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Spottiswoode. On behalf of the citizens of Dublin, he welcomed the Association and paid a high tribute to the President. The vote of thanks was seconded by the Provost of Trinity College, and was carried by acclamation.

The head-quarters of the Association are in Trinity College, where there is ample accommodation for the sections, and for committee, refreshment, and other rooms required for the British Association. The Royal Irish Academy, the Royal Dublin Society, the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and other learned bodies connected with the city, are heartily co-operating to make the meeting successful and agreeable, and the city will not be wanting in hospitality to visitors. The issue of tickets amounted to 2263, including 1137 associates, up to Wednesday afternoon.

The Sections met on Thursday at eleven o'clock in different apartments of Trinity College; they are classified as follows:—Section A.—Mathematical and Physical Science, the Rev. Professor Salmon, D.D., F.R.S., nominated as President of this Section, but absent from illness. Section B.—Chemical Science, Professor Maxwell Simpson, M.D., F.R.S. Section C.—Geology, John Evans, D.C.L., F.R.S. Section D.—Biology, Professor W. H. Flower, F.R.S. This section includes a department of zoology and botany, presided over by Professor Flower; one for anthropology, presided over by Professor Huxley; and one of anatomy and physiology, presided over by Dr. Robert M'Donnell, F.R.S. Section E.—Geography, Professor Wyville Thomson, LL.D. Section F.—Economic Science and Statistics, Professor J. K. Ingram, LL.D. Section G.—Mechanical Science, Mr. Edward Easton, C.E. The evening arrangements are, for Thursday, a conversazione at the Royal Dublin Society; on the following evening, a lecture by Mr. G. J. Romanes, F.L.S., on Animal Intelligence; on Monday evening, a lecture by Professor Dewar, F.R.S., on Dissociation in Modern Ideas of Chemical Action; on Tuesday evening, a conversazione held by the Royal Irish Academy, on which occasion the Round Room of the Mansion House will be added to the accommodation at the disposal of the Academy, by permission of the Lord Mayor and Corporation. These are not the only hospitable arrangements in the programme. On Monday members will be entertained at breakfast in the Zoological Gardens by the Royal Zoological Society; in the afternoon at a dinner by the College of Physicians, and in the evening at a conversazione by the College of Surgeons. Their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough will also hold a reception in the Viceregal Lodge, and entertain a number of distinguished visitors at dinner. Ample provision has been made for the enjoyment of scenic and scientific excursions, as described in another page of this Journal; and the Commander-in-Chief has arranged for a grand field-day at the Curragh, which may be taken in connection with a visit to the ancient Cathedral of Kildare, which is nearly restored. Nor will the religious wants of the visitors be neglected. Special services will be held in Christ Church Cathedral and St. Patrick's, and seats reserved for them; the Bishop of Derry presiding in the former and the Archdeacon of Meath in the latter Cathedral.

The sittings of the Foresters' High Court at Newcastle-on-Tyne were concluded yesterday week.

At Chamounix a monument to Jacques Balmat, the man who first ascended Mont Blanc, was unveiled on Sunday.

A *Times* correspondent states that Prince Bismarck caused himself to be weighed a few days ago at Kissingen, when the balance marked 243 lb. 100 grammes. In 1874 the Prince, who is getting very stout, weighed 40 lb. less.

The War Office has approved a scheme submitted to it for the complete reorganisation of the Ordnance Department. The department will in future consist, like the Commissariat, of two branches—administrative and executive; the appointments in the latter being reserved exclusively for meritorious non-commissioned officers, who will be drawn largely from the Royal Artillery.

The British Pharmaceutical Conference met on Tuesday in Dublin, under the presidency of Mr. Schacht, of Clifton. Among those present were Dr. Tichbourne, president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, and representatives from America, and from English towns. Mr. Ward, F.R.S., bore an invitation to the conference to meet in Sheffield next year. In his address Mr. Schacht said he felt sure that the Dublin meeting would promote scientific pharmacy and the cultivation of mutual respect and cordiality among those who practise it. He dwelt on the exactitude and care, and the dexterity and neatness, essential to a model pharmacist.



THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS: GENERAL VIEW OF THE LANDING-PLACE AT LARNACA, FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

PARLIAMENT. LORDS.

The knell of the Session was tolled by the departure of Lord Beaconsfield for Hughenden on Monday, and the coming "break-up" was festively hailed by the members of the Government who attended the Fish Dinner on Wednesday, when the Ministerial banquet, however, was deprived of its greatest zest by the absence of the Prime Minister from "Ye annale whytebaite dinner of Hyr Majesty's Ministers," as it was phrased in the quaintly-framed menu of "Ye Shippe, at Greenwich." Summarily have the last ceremonial rites of the Session been performed. Yesterday week the saving amendments of the Commons in the Contagious Diseases of Animals Bill were approved, amid a chorus of self-gratulatory remarks from Earls Fortescue, Spencer, and the Duke of Richmond. The bringing of the Eurydice nearer shore was then the subject of an explanatory speech from Lord Elphinstone in a reply to Lord Sidmouth; and there was also casual allusion to the munificent disposal of ratepayers' moneys by the London School Board, which, not satisfied by erecting an abundance of red-brick schools all over town, is paying Government some £17,000 for a school-ship for the Thames.

The Lord Chancellor, whose appetite for business seems to grow on what it feeds on, on Monday brought in a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to municipal Corporations in England; and his Lordship explained that his object was to give the country an opportunity of considering the measure during the recess. With accustomed gracefulness, Lord Bury explained to Lord Truro how he came to refer with some severity to the conduct of Captain Coope, Adjutant of a Hampshire Volunteer Corps, and qualified his animadversions. The widespread dissatisfaction existing among the Metropolitan police at the smallness of their pay and the number of hours they have to remain on duty served as a text for Lord Truro, who elicited from the Duke of Richmond that the Government would give their best attention to the present organisation of the force, to the question of superannuation, lodging, and to the assaults on the police. His Grace also reminded the noble Lord that a Committee had been appointed to inquire into the whole subject.

On Tuesday the Duke of Richmond, the Lord Chancellor, and the Duke of Northumberland acted as Royal Commissioners, and signified that the Royal Assent had been given to various bills. Among other measures advanced a stage was the bill for closing public-houses in Ireland on Sundays. This was read the second time, on the motion of Lord O'Hagan, who received the support of the Duke of Richmond and the Bishop of London.

For the further expedition of business a few of their Lordships met on Wednesday—the Earl of Redesdale presiding—and the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill was read the first time, and the Irish Sunday Closing Bill passed through Committee, among other measures.

The Lord Chancellor (his digestion undisturbed, presumably, by "ye omelette of crabbe inne ye style as servyd to ye Guardes of ye Blue Seale" of "ye annale whytebaite dinner") took his seat on the woolsack an hour and a quarter earlier than usual on Thursday, in order to pass the Appropriation Bill through its remaining stages and to push forward the Irish Sunday Closing Bill, with a few other measures. Heedless as to whether he might be deemed a veteran lagging superfluously on the stage, Lord Strathnairn rose to advocate the keeping of an authoritative public record of the services of officers; but Lord Bury had the noble and gallant Lord on the hip by pointing to the fact that his Lordship's own brilliant services were well known to a grateful country.

COMMONS.

From the point of view of prompt dispatch of business, the Government may not improbably be of opinion that nothing has become hon. members so much as their rapidity in ending the work of the Session. There was a stout fight in Committee on the Bishops' Bill yesterday week; but the new Bishops, whoever they may be, will possibly not be dissatisfied that the minimum salary of £3500 a year will not be reduced to £1500, as proposed by Sir George Campbell; nor that the conventional privileges of the new bishops will be curtailed in the slightest. The measure was, in fact, passed through Committee without amendment, after repeated divisions. Without dwelling on each of the multifarious matters that next came before the House, we may briefly state that the Irish Sunday Closing Bill was read the third time, amid cheers, at a special sitting on Saturday; that on Monday the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill was read the second time, and the Irish Intermediate Education Bill the third time, after some debate and one or two divisions. Mr. Lowther expressing regret that the state of Mr. Butt's health would not allow him to serve as one of the Commissioners, and adding that the Commissioners would be Lord Chancellor Ball, the Earl of Belmore, Professor Molloy, The O'Connor Don, Lord Chief Baron Palles, and Professors Porter and Salmon.

The naval review by her Majesty at Spithead on Tuesday prevented many hon. members from hearing the clearly-delivered speech in which Mr. E. Stanhope introduced the Indian Budget. Bearing in mind the large deficit occasioned by the famine, Mr. Stanhope's statement was remarkably hopeful. Had it not been for this deplorable visitation, he argued, there would have been a surplus of a million. The expenditure for the ensuing year was estimated at £61,039,000, the revenue at £63,195,000. The chief new taxes would be a land tax and a new impost on trade licenses; and the salt tax would be increased in some districts and reduced in others. This increase of taxation in India was earnestly deplored by Mr. Fawcett in moving the following amendment:—

That the House regarded with apprehension the present position of Indian finance, and, in view of the power claimed by the Crown to employ any number of Indian troops in all parts of her Majesty's dominions except the United Kingdom, was of opinion that there was no sufficient security against the military expenditure being unduly increased.

The slack attendance of Conservative members, Mr. Fawcett pointedly said, showed the genuineness of their assumed interest in Indian affairs. The hon. member trenchantly attacked the Government for bringing the Indian troops to Malta; and warmly protested against the extravagant administration of the finances of our Indian Empire. Mr. Dillwyn seconded the amendment; and among those who joined in the debate were Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Muntz, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Jacob Bright, and Sir George Campbell. In the end, Mr. Fawcett's amendment was negatived by 59 to 20 votes; and, in Committee, the Indian Budget was agreed to. There ensued a short debate on the reported Russian and English advances on Afghanistan. Sir Charles Dilke initiated it, apropos of an English General and a body of cavalry having been sent to Cabul, and the rumour that the Russians were advancing south of the Oxus. Mr. Bourke had received no information of the reported march of the Russians. The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs stated, however, that a Russian Minister had reached Cabul; and added that it was true an English mission to Cabul from India was projected, British interests in Afghanistan being great. Sir William Harcourt was of opinion that the Government were troubling

themselves unnecessarily as to Russian advances in Asia. Not so the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who insisted that it was the duty of the Government to closely watch what was going on in that part of the world. As to the dispute between Turkey and Greece (to which the hon. Baronet had also alluded), Sir Stafford Northcote declared it to be the wish of the Government that the arrangements come to at the Berlin Congress should be carried into effect.

On Wednesday, preparatory to discussing "ye flounders curiously cooked, and salmonne servyd inne lyke mannere," and the other succulent dishes of the Greenwich Banquet, Ministers had a busy afternoon of it. Colonel Stanley was able to assure Mr. Monk that reassuring reports as to the health of the troops at Cyprus had come from Sir Garnet Wolseley. Several other questions were answered. The Expiring Laws Continuance Bill was read the third time. But the greater part of the sitting was occupied with a sympathetic debate on the assassination of Mr. C. C. Ogle, whilst acting as a Special Correspondent of the *Times* during the late rising in Thessaly. In an earnest speech, Mr. H. Samuelson referred to the sad event, and moved:—

That, in the opinion of this House, Mr. Consul-General Fawcett's report upon Mr. C. C. Ogle's death is inconclusive, and that a fresh Commission of Inquiry ought to be instituted, composed of Englishmen only, who should be specially empowered to assure the witnesses of the protection of her Majesty's Government.

Rather late in the day, Mr. Bourke awoke to a sense of the necessity of giving expression to some feeling at the painful death which Mr. Ogle met with and at the barbarous mutilations to which his body had been subjected. Mr. Samuelson was duly complimented by Mr. Bourke for the ability of his address; but the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs said that the Government could not assent to a fresh Committee of Inquiry unless it could be clearly shown that the evidence brought before Mr. Fawcett was untrue. Further pressure on the Government having been put by Mr. Forster in a few rugged sentences, the Chancellor of the Exchequer joined in the expression of regret at the death of Mr. Ogle, and, whilst defending Mr. Fawcett's conduct of the inquiry, promised that the matter should be reconsidered, and hoped that the hon. member would therefore withdraw his motion. This Mr. Samuelson agreed to do, on the understanding that the Government would as soon as possible institute a fresh inquiry. A fruitless conversation followed on the retrocession of Bessarabia to Russia, Sir George Campbell, Mr. E. Jenkins, and Mr. M. Lloyd commenting on the action of Russia, and likewise on the appointment of "so strong a Turkish partisan" as Sir H. Drummond Wolff as a member of the Commission for administering Eastern Roumelia. The Appropriation Bill was thereafter read the third time and passed; and the Bishops' Bill was read the third time by 62 to 20 votes, Mr. E. Jenkins calling for the division.

Thursday being the eve of the close of this protracted Session, hon. members did not attend in large numbers. The East still claimed foremost attention. Of the Session it may, indeed, be said that e'en in its ashes lived its wonted fires. Mr. E. Jenkins was constant to the last in his task of interrogating Ministers; and from Mr. Bourke he learnt that the Porte had collected the taxes at Cyprus up to the time of England's taking possession of the island, but that there was no reason to believe that they had also collected for a year in advance. Colonel Stanley, answering Sir Charles Dilke, somewhat modified his previous statement as to the salubrity of Cyprus, and acknowledged that there had been three deaths since the troops had landed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then explained to Mr. Fawcett and Sir Henry Havelock that the British mission to Afghanistan was not invited by the Ameer, but originated with the Government. The red-tapiness of Mr. Bourke was then illustrated afresh. Questioned by Mr. Hayter, he said that negotiations were going on for the surrender of Batoum; but added that Sir Austen Layard had telegraphed that the Consul at Trebizond had received a petition from the Lazas declaring that if the Russians attacked them they would unfurl the British flag, and that they considered themselves under British protection. Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Forster both thought that the publication of such a statement, without any Ministerial comment, might lead to its being supposed that the Government had undertaken the protection of the Lazas; but Mr. Bourke replied that her Majesty's Government would hold the Scales of Justice fairly as between the Russians and the Lazas. He would not say whether an answer had been sent to Sir Austen Layard. With regard to Crete, the right hon. gentleman read the article of the Berlin Treaty in reference thereto for the enlightenment of Mr. Monk. Mr. Bourke having made a further explanation as to the European Commission, a new writ for Newcastle-under-Lyme was moved, owing to the resignation by Sir E. Buckley of his seat. A few measures were then advanced a stage. In a brief speech regarding the raising of H.M.S. Eurydice, Lord Charles Beresford delivered himself of the opinion that it would have been better to have blown up the ship—a course which Mr. W. H. Smith protested, amid cheers, he could not have taken upon himself to recommend, seeing the destruction of the bodies of sailors that would have ensued.

The Duke of Connaught has consented to become a patron of the Railway Officers' and Servants' Association, and has forwarded twenty guineas to its funds.

The Duke and Duchess Max, parents of the Empress of Austria, will celebrate their golden wedding at Tefernsee on Sept. 9. The Austrian and Saxon Royal families will be present.

At a special meeting of the Manchester City Council on Wednesday it was decided by a vote of forty-two to two to further promote the scheme for bringing water to supply Manchester and the district from Thirlmere lake.

An aquarium was opened in Edinburgh on Wednesday, in presence of a large number of spectators. It is situated at the west end of Waverley Market, Prince's-street, and contains a seal-house, twelve large tanks, and several smaller ones.

It is reported that the Marquis of Bute has given £5000 towards a fund for the erection of a Roman Catholic cathedral in Dundee, to commemorate the re-establishment of the bishopric of Dunkeld, which ceased about 292 years ago.

Admiral A. P. Ryder distributed the prizes on Thursday to the cadets on board the Worcester training-ship off Greenhithe. The gold medal presented by her Majesty to the lad who, in the opinion of his messmates, was likely to make the finest sailor, was awarded to Mr. Spruille Braden, an American, and Miss Oliver, the daughter of Admiral Oliver, pinned it on his breast. Mr. Laphorne took the first prize for proficiency in navigation, and also in the use of the sextant; Mr. Baker for proficiency in the use of the sextant; Mr. Styles for seamanship; Mr. Errington the silver medal for general good conduct; Mr. Gilmore the prize for swimming; Mr. Darby for French; Mr. Braden for knowledge of steam; Mr. Whitley for meteorology; Mr. Mason for magnetism; Mr. Watkins for drawing; Mr. Askin for gunnery; Mr. Whitley for general good conduct; and Mr. Waymouth for signals.

The Extra Supplement.

"LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM"

This title is borrowed from Tom Moore's song, the preceding line of which recalls to memory a droll picture we saw long ago, either in Tom Hood's Comic Annual or in George Cruikshank's Omnibus or Pocket Book. Outside a grocer's shop stood an empty hogshead, the inside of which, beyond doubt, would be sticky with the moist remnant of West Indian molasses. Several boys, "as free as nature first made man, ere wild in streets the noble savage ran," hung in a cluster, like enormous flies, busy and buzzing, round the verge of this enticing vessel. More than one of them had dived in headlong, and showed only a dirty pair of heels projecting above its margin. All fingers and thumbs, and every tongue and pair of lips in the company, were actively employed with a delightful frankness and a hearty sense of opportunity, in scooping up and scraping up, licking and sucking, altogether devouring, consuming, and absorbing the luscious saccharine syrup. Meanwhile the lyric poet of the tender passion, Anacreon Moore, was involuntarily bidden to give utterance to their silent ecstasy, which was expressed by this apt quotation, "Oh, there's nothing half so sweet in life!" And we certainly believed in those days, which were the days of Hood and Cruikshank at their best, that the assertion was far more justifiable when applied to a tub of treacle than to any of your sentimental romance in the way of "Love's Young Dream." For Byron and Moore, and the minor geniuses of amatory inspiration, had not yet begun to affect our juvenile fancy, being still on the childish side of that period which is denoted by "the teens." Now, Mr. Pelham's picture, reproduced by the colour-printing process for this week's Extra Supplement, has a different tale to tell; one of that sort which, says another poet, "must be told by the moonlight alone." But it seems like a bit of moonshine, after all, having arrived where we now are, to pretend that such a black-eyed and black-haired young gipsy, with a guitar, sitting on a sandstone rock in an attitude of rapt meditation, could really produce any appreciable effect on the heart of a middle-aged citizen with unpaid bills in his pocket. He has the consciousness of being hardened by many years' wear of life on the farther side of his teens; he can safely defy this pretty creature, with all her musical airs and graces of Southern or Oriental languishment to quicken the regulated pace of his temperate and sober pulse. Though she dream an hour longer, and then awaken the strains of a Sappho to sing the spirit of her dream, she will get but a sixpence for her tuneful pains, unless she betake herself to a youthful customer, not too youthful, but one who is addicted to the melting mood, and still credulous of its satisfactory result in cases like the present. To be sure, if the girl were English, her reply would at once be ready, "Nobody axed you, Sir, she said!" and with that we should part friends. As for this female minstrel from the land of the cypress and myrtle, we just now ventured to put her case to Alderman Blocksmith, and what was his answer? "She may go to Cyprus—or she may go to Hong-Kong for me!" We appeal to the gentle reader.

MUSIC.

Were it not for the Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts there would be an almost total vacuum in London music. These performances are being carried on with great spirit, the programmes offering a constant succession of new features. Last Saturday's concert included the first appearance here of Madame Montigny-Rémaury, whose admirable pianoforte-playing has before been commented on in reference to her performances at the matinées of Mr. John Ella's "Musical Union." On Saturday the lady was heard in Mendelssohn's Capriccio in B minor (with orchestral accompaniments), and in an unaccompanied "Gavotte" by Silas, and "Tarentella" by Wehl, in the execution of each of which her special merits of style and mechanism were very successfully displayed. Miss Alma Verdimini continues to be an attraction here, other vocalists who appeared at the concert now referred to having been Miss Anna Williams and Mr. Maybrick. On the previous evening the first ballad concert of the season was given, and on Monday the scheme of the performance—in regular order—of all Beethoven's symphonies, except the ninth and last, was continued by giving No. 2, in D major. Mr. Arthur Sullivan continues to exercise the office of conductor with efficient skill, and is ably assisted by Mr. Alfred Cellier. On Wednesday the second classical night was given, another ballad night having been announced for yesterday (Friday) evening. Mr. Santley and Mr. Charles Hallé are to appear early in September.

A meeting was recently held at Marlborough House, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, with the view of advancing the science and art of music and of founding a Royal and National College of Music. At present the Royal Academy of Music and the National Training School for Music have no connection. It is proposed, with the assent of the managers of both these institutions, to consider the best methods of bringing them into connection, so that they may co-operate in promoting higher education in the art of music and form the basis of a new college on a more extended and permanent footing than any existing institution. An executive committee, under the presidency of Prince Christian, has been appointed, and will confer with representatives of both these institutions. It is hoped that the present scholarships given by public bodies throughout the country will be continued to the new college, and that the great city and municipal corporations, as well as individuals interested in music, will aid in founding new scholarships. In the autumn the Prince of Wales proposes to invite to a conference representatives of the corporations interested in founding the new college.

The Duke of Westminster, Lord Penrhyn, Mr. Goschen, M.P., Mr. Morley, M.P., and several members of the Welsh consularities were present yesterday week at the first anniversary of the opening of the Clio Industrial Training-Ship, which is moored off the Menai Straits, off Bangor. There are 210 boys on board. The Duchess of Westminster presented the prizes to those boys who had been deemed deserving.

The seventy-first conference of the New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgians) has been held this week at Salford. The actual work of the gathering began on Tuesday, when nineteen ministers and sixty-seven representatives signed the conference roll. The Rev. William Boyce, of London, was elected president; the Rev. R. Sterry, of Heywood, vice-president; and the Rev. Eli Whitehead, of Huddersfield, secretary. The Revs. Chauncey Giles, W. Benade, and C. Dunham were received as delegates from the United States. Reports showed that sixty-three societies, possessing 4842 members, are connected with the denomination. It was decided that the conference shall be held next year at Kensington, the Rev. Dr. Bayley to be president. On Wednesday evening there was a soirée in the Townhall, which was well attended.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Paris, Aug. 15.

I have quitted (with sincere regret) the Hôtel Bien Secret; and the Boulevard Cache-Cache knows me no more. I imprudently confided the secret of my hiding-place to one or two friends in England. They have imparted the tidings to others; and people have begun to find me out. Yesterday there arrived a young British gentleman from the Midland Counties with a letter of introduction. "Never been in Paris" before. "Well-known courtesy to strangers." "Valuable experience." Would I show him everything worth seeing, especially those departments of the Exhibition from which technical instruction bearing on the progress of electro-metallurgy in France could be systematically acquired? Beshrew the young gentleman from the Midland Counties! I am afraid, too, that the parlour-maid at home has been tampered with, or has yielded to the passionate instances of an infuriated publisher; for the post is beginning to bring me proofs of magazine articles. "Please correct at once and return to Messrs. Typo and Roller, Black Boy-court, Fleet-street, E.C." I dare say! They may post proofs; but, short of sending relays of printers' devils across the Channel, they cannot force me to revise the abhorred printed matter. I have put my foot down. The crushed worm has turned. Everybody is out of town. Grouse-shooting has begun. Hayling Island is full of pleasure-seekers. My Prime Minister, my Editor, my tailor, my dearest friend and my most intimate foe are all holiday-making; and nobody shall get any work out of me until September (the "Echoes" always excepted: they are recreation, not labour) if I can help it. My name, for the nonce, is Nothing-to-Do, and I will do it. Meanwhile, to make things quite snug and safe, I have moved. Enquire for me at the Luxor Obelisk in the Place de la Concorde. Write to me at the Buttes Montmartre, "to be left till called for." I live "There"—as the Mulligan told Mr. M. A. Titmarsh, pointing westward, in the early morn, after Mrs. Perkins's ball.

M. Ferdinand Duval, the popular President of the Department of the Seine, has evidently not forgotten his hospitable reception at Guildhall during the mayoralty of Mr. Alderman Stone. It is true that shortly after the magnificent banquet offered by the City of London to the representatives of British and foreign municipalities Lord Mayor Stone went in state to Paris, and was duly introduced to all the lions of the French capital; but the ostensible purpose of the municipal visit was to be present at the opening of the new Grand Opera. In this present year of grace M. Ferdinand Duval and the Paris Municipal Council have resolved that the occurrence of the Exhibition shall be further signalled by a series of fêtes to be held in honour of the Corporations of the great cities of France and of the chief European capitals. Nor, it strikes me, should America be left out, since, unless I am mistaken, the Mayors of Quebec and Montreal, and of more than one city of the United States, were present at the memorable symposium at Guildhall. The programme of the Paris rejoicings comprises a grand banquet and a ball at the Luxembourg. Lord Mayors and Lord Provosts, Sindaci, Gonfalonieri, and Alcaldes will, it is expected, be present in great profusion; but I have not heard whether it is intended to forward a card of invitation to the Burgomaster of Berlin.

Mr. Henry Irving, like other hard-working servants of the public, may be under the impression that he has amply earned and has a right to the enjoyment of a holiday; but the good people of Birmingham think otherwise, and, finding that the accomplished actor was in the Midlands, they laid hands upon him and made him lay the first stone of a new Library, Scientific and Educational Institute, which is to be erected for the intellectual benefit of Harborne and Edgbaston, those important suburbs of Birmingham. Still Mr. Irving had his reward for being compelled to work in the middle of August. From labour the friends of the Institute adjourned to refreshment—the president at the luncheon being, I am glad to see, my old friend Mr. Sam Timmins, J.P., one of the ripest Shakespearean scholars and one of the most appreciative lovers of old books in England. Mr. Irving made a sensible and eloquent speech, and his friends presented him with an illuminated address and the elegant silver trowel with which he had laid the stone; so that everybody was satisfied.

Henry Irving is essentially a master of gesture, by-play, and (if the diplomatists will permit me to use the word) innuendo; and I fancy that were he to come to Paris the Parisians, slender as is their average stock of English, would understand his *Hamlet* perfectly well, and appreciate it enthusiastically. They understood Edmund Kean; but Macready—who in *Hamlet* was rhetorical and nothing more—puzzled them hopelessly. I fancy that Mr. Irving would be as popular in Paris as Salvini was in London. The English tragedian would have (as the Italian one had) all the ladies on his side, to begin with; and that is more than three parts of the battle. It was not by arms alone that Theseus subdued the Amazons. He was a good-looking Greek, with a touch of melancholy in his baritone voice; and Hyppolita and the Amazons "caved in" at once, as the "coon" did to Colonel Crockett.

There was a passage in the Birmingham speech which struck me as equally sensible and felicitous. Quoth Mr. Irving:—"With people who maintained that there was something radically vicious in the whole principle, theory, and practice of the stage, they (the actors) must live as comfortably as they could." There is a great deal of true philosophy in this brief observation. I do not think that there is anybody who could persuade me that the dramatic art is a sinful one, or that it is wicked to go to a theatre; but, on the other hand, I know that I might argue until my hair grew through my hat and my toe-nails grew through my boots, before I succeeded in convincing Mr. Prymne, Counsellor of Lincoln's Inn, and author of "Histriomastix," that a playhouse is not a sink of iniquity, and that actors and actresses are not the most depraved of humanity. This being the case, let us all live as "comfortably" together as we can. Good old Queen Charlotte delighted to have Mrs. Siddons to tea, and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts never misses a first night's performance of Mr. Henry Irving; but, on the other hand, the Archbishop of Paris refused to give Christian burial to the remains of Mademoiselle Raucourt; our "Junius" (*Stat nominis umbra*) addressed David Garrick as "Vagabond!" and, at the present day, the exemplary M. Louis Veillot, in the *Univers*, continues to call Molière a *polisson* and Corneille a *voyou*. If people would only try to live comfortably with each other?

Assuredly there is nothing new under the sun. Everybody knows the story of the contemptuous criticism of the English farmer on George Morland's famous picture of the "Three Pigs." "He paint pigs!" said the bucolic Ruskin, "who ever see'd three pigs a' feedin' together without one of 'em havin' his hoof in the trough?" I read in a recently published biography of David, the great historical painter of the Revolution and the First Empire, an anecdote precisely analogous to the "pig" one. David had publicly exhibited a picture of large dimensions, one of the principal personages in

which was an unbridled horse; and, with the pardonable vanity of an artist, he purposely mingled with the crowd gathered before the painting. With one exception, the spectators expressed unbounded admiration. The exception was a hackney-coachman, who exclaimed, disdainfully, "A precious painter this David, to pretend to paint horses! Why he's got one with his jaws all over foam and ne'er a bit between his teeth."

Mem. and moral to the above. It may look aristocratic, but it is scarcely necessary, that a horse should "champ the bit" and foam. The Mexican bridle-bit—a screw one—is so abominably cruel that the rider never uses it save for purposes of parade, when he wishes to make his steed curvet and prance. On ordinary occasions the animal is made bridle-wise by means of two bits of string, with a little knot on each, lightly pressing on the horse's cheek, to teach him which way he is to turn. And there are no more docile horses than those of Mexico.

Touching David, above mentioned, the French Government is, it is understood, in negotiation with that of Belgium to effect the translation of the ashes of the great French painter from Brussels, where he died, to Paris. You remember Béranger's song, "Le convoi de David," and its touching burden. "Non, non, vous ne passerez pas." The painter of "Napoleon Crossing the Alps" was, although a Baron of the First Empire, a furious Red Republican. He was accused of having had his easel set up at the foot of the scaffold in the Place de la Concorde during the Reign of Terror, and of having delighted in the delineation of the last agonies of aristocratic victims, while he was the most intimate and the most devoted friend of Maximilian Robespierre. The Bourbons held David in personal hatred; and after the second Restoration he was expelled from Paris, and died in exile at Brussels in 1825. Shortly before his death, however, it began to be felt that the continued banishment of so illustrious a Frenchman from his native land was a scandal to the French Government, so an exalted functionary of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts was dispatched to Brussels with the mission of making terms with the exile. It was proposed that to testify his reconciliation with the reigning dynasty he should paint the portrait of his Most Christian Majesty Louis XVIII. "Willingly," replied the ferocious but humorous Red Republican Baron: "Send me his head."

Mem: The Bourbons were not alone in their horror of David. That mildest, most benignant, and most charitable of mankind, the illustrious sculptor, John Flaxman, when he visited Paris after the Peace of Amiens, obstinately refused to meet "David, the Sans-Culotte." He could not, he said, "press that blood-stained hand." His compeer in sculptural mastery, Antonio Canova, manifested no such political prejudices when he came to London in the train of the Allied Sovereigns. Somebody asked him what he thought of the Prince Regent. "I did not," answered the great Venetian, "come hither to see the Prince Regent. I came to see 'il nobil uomo,' Giovanni Flaxman, before he died."

Poor Charles Allston Collins (the brother of Wilkie, the son-in-law of Charles Dickens, and a most promising artist and graphic essayist) had a horror amounting almost to "melanophobia" of evening dress. The "claw-hammer" or "steel-pen" coat, as the Americans phrase the garb which gentlemen and waiters are constrained to wear at dinner-time, was to Charles Collins as a red rag is to a bull, or a portrait of St. Ignatius Loyola to Mr. Whalley, or as the scent of a rose was to Henry III. of France. According to the *Berlin Borsen Courier*, a similar aversion to the black tail coat and white "choker" is shared by Signor Cairoli, the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Italy. Some years since, on his marriage with an Italian Countess, justifiably proud of her twenty-three quarters of nobility, M. Cairoli appeared at the Hymeneal altar (it is the Continental custom to be married in evening dress) in a long brown frock coat and a black silk neckcloth. On his appointment to the presidency of the Council of Ministers he made it a condition that he should be allowed to appear "en redingote" in the Royal presence; and only a few days since the inflexible Premier made his appearance in a dark frock coat and a coffee-coloured cravat at the Royal dinner-table at Milan.

Such sumptuary trifles may be worth recording at the time. Only a few days since a little newspaper controversy sprung up as to the costume worn by Lord Castlereagh at the Congress of Vienna. It seems that the hackneyed anecdote of the effect produced by the unadorned simplicity of the British Plenipotentiary's "plain blue frock" among his embroidered, be-starred, and be-ribboned colleagues is a myth; and that Lord Castlereagh wore, as Talleyrand, Metternich, Pozzo di Borgo, and the others did, the garb of his rank and the insignia of his orders. I hope that the chroniclers of the next century will not forget the great Sir Robert Peel's buff waistcoat, the silver buckle which unfixed at the back, the Hero of Waterloo's white cravat, the eyeglass and shirt-collar of Colonel Sibthorp, Sir Francis Burdett's white hat and top-boots, the "curly-brimmed" hat of Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, the shepherd's-plaid trousers of Henry Lord Brougham, the embroidered waistcoats of Benjamin Disraeli, and the lavender kid gloves of the Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G.

I am reminded (by a French, not an English paper) that among the ladies who have been created Knights of the Order of the Legion of Honour must be recorded Lady Pigot, "femme de Sir Robert Pigot, grand propriétaire dans le Cambridgeshire," who received the cross as a recognition of the heroic devotion exhibited by her Ladyship in the service of the French ambulances during the war of 1870-1. Is this so? I hope it is.

The wedding *trousseau* of the Princess Marie, daughter of Prince Frederic Charles, has, according to custom, been publicly exhibited at Berlin. What dear old Mrs. Delany calls in her Autobiography "the marriage clothes" seem to be, in the case of the Prussian Princess, of the most superb description. What do you think, ladies, of a dress of cloth of silver (German manufacture), a Court mantle of the same precious metal, with a train six yards long, and a veil of point d'Alençon, powdered with roses and myrtles in silver? The wedding crown has been woven by the Princess Louise, sister of the bride. The pocket-handkerchief and the fan are in point de gaze; and the gloves (a present from the bridegroom) were specially embroidered in Luxembourg, the future residence of the Royal couple. Enough of the *Gazette des Modes*; but only fancy a gown with a tail six yards long! Let me see. What was the length of Alexander the Great's last Court suit (dust-colour, powdered with ashes)? About six feet, I guess.

The anniversary of the horrible massacre of the brave and faithful Swiss Guards of Louis XVI. at the palace of the Tuileries on the tenth of August, 1792, was celebrated on Saturday last by a Radical banquet at the Salle Gagny, Rue de la Gaité—de la Gaité!—Paris. The cards of invitation

were of a lively crimson hue; and the bill of fare comprised "potage julienne," "saumon, sauce verte," "noix de veau financière," "légumes panachés," salad, and dessert. But surely there must have been some mistake in the menu. It should have been composed of gunpowder soup, bouf enragé à la Pétrale, tripes de Suisse à la diable, cerveau de victime frit, black pudding, red cabbage, pickled beetroot, curried carrots, and red mullet: the whole washed down by copious potations of red hermitage and Red Heart Rum. The Government, it appears, has taken umbrage at some of the toasts given at this banquet of sanguinolent retrospect, and intends to prosecute some of the speakers.

If my memory serves me correctly there will be held early in September next at Northampton a grand concert and fancy bazaar in aid of the funds of the institution of the Sisters of Nazareth House, Hammersmith, who have established in Northampton a branch of this most admirable and beneficent charity. The work which these good Christian ladies do in London is not half so well known as it deserves to be. They take in, and permanently succour, deserted infants, helpless cripples, diseased and paralytic old people—hopeless incurables, human waifs and strays of every kind. They go about begging from door to door for food for their infirm charges, and sometimes they are kindly and generously treated (the fish salesmen down at Billingsgate are very good to them) and sometimes doors are slammed in their faces. They live, themselves, on mouldy crusts and cheese-parings, the refuse of the victuals which charitable folk bestow upon them. If you think that I am exaggerating, hie you to Nazareth House, S.W., ring the bell, and see things for yourself. I am most anxious to do all that I can for this good work—the success of which concerns us all (Catholics, Protestants, Jews and Turks, alike), and if anyone reading this has any drawings, autographs, needlework, or fancy bazaar wares in general to spare, such articles may be sent to the care of Miss Mary Boshell, St. Edmund's, Billing-road, Northampton. Remember, the bazaar is held at the beginning of September.

G. A. S.

THE WRECK OF H.M.S. EURYDICE.

The operations in Sandown Bay, Isle of Wight, upon the wreck of this unfortunate ship, which was lately raised from the place where she sank and brought into shallower water, have been stopped since Monday morning in consequence of the preparations for the Naval Review at Spithead. It is now ascertained that her bottom, on the starboard side, is staved in, so that pumping can do nothing to get the water out of her. She lies at present off St. Helen's Point, in 14 ft. depth of water at low tide, with her stern buried 3 ft. in a reddish clay bottom; and, as she heels over towards the sea, the upper deck has been much shattered by the waves beating upon it. The Royal Family have visited the wreck of the Eurydice since it was placed within easy reach of her Majesty's residence in the Isle of Wight. On Friday, the 2nd inst., at half-past six in the evening, the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, Prince Albert Victor of Wales, and Prince George of Wales, and attended by an equerry, arrived at Sandown Beach from Osborne House and viewed the wreck, making several inquiries of the coastguard officer as to the condition of the ship and the means which are being adopted to recover it. The Royal party then drove back through Yaverland and Brading. Again, on Monday week, the Royal yacht Osborne steamed into Sandown Bay and brought up near the Eurydice. On board were the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, in the uniform of naval cadets, and the three little Princesses, with ladies and gentlemen in attendance. One of the Osborne's boats was lowered, and the Prince of Wales, in naval uniform, the Captain commanding the Osborne, and other officers and gentlemen, were rowed to the Eurydice. The officers in charge of her at the time were Staff Captain Dathan, Staff Captain Batt, Commander Moss, and Lieutenant Wigham. His Royal Highness clambered up the side of the wreck, and remained some time in conversation with these officers, taking much interest in their description of what had been accomplished and of their plan for future operations. The Captain of her Majesty's ship Valorous, which has been attending on the other ships in Sandown Bay, was also on the wreck during the Prince's visit. The Royal yacht then steamed out of the bay on her return to Osborne House. As soon as the Eurydice is again lifted from her recumbent position she will be towed within Bembridge Ledge, or, should the tide and the purchases act as well as could be desired, it is intended to tow her into harbour at once and moor her in Porchester Creek.

The forty-fifth annual exhibition of the Whitby Agricultural Society was held on Tuesday, and proved to be the most successful the society has ever held. About £500 was offered in prizes for the various classes of horses. The agricultural and hunting varieties were the best.

A burglary was perpetrated at the residence of Mr. B. Levy, Victoria Park, Leicester, early on Sunday morning, in the absence of the family at the seaside. The house was completely ransacked, and large quantities of jewellery and plate were stolen.—Jewellery and plate to the value of about £500 were also stolen on Saturday morning by a well-planned and determined robbery at the shop of Mr. Bishop, jeweller, in Duke-street, Brighton.

Mr. Henry Irving laid the foundation-stone of the Harborne and Edgbaston Institute on Monday afternoon, and was afterwards entertained at luncheon in the Masonic Hall, Birmingham, when he gave an address upon education and the drama. Speaking in defence of the drama, he said that what sensible men had to do was not to make futile attempts to destroy an institution which was bound up with some of the best instincts of human nature, but to strive to remove its abuses and to elevate its tone.

The Middlesborough Town Council have presented Lieutenant-Colonel Saddle with a silver cradle. The gallant Colonel, after having been elected Mayor in November last, vacated the chair in order to contest a seat in the representation of the borough in Parliament in the Conservative interest. During his term of office his wife presented him with a son, and the Council determined to give him the cradle. The present Mayor made the presentation on Tuesday, together with an illuminated address of thanks for Colonel Saddle's services during his term of office.

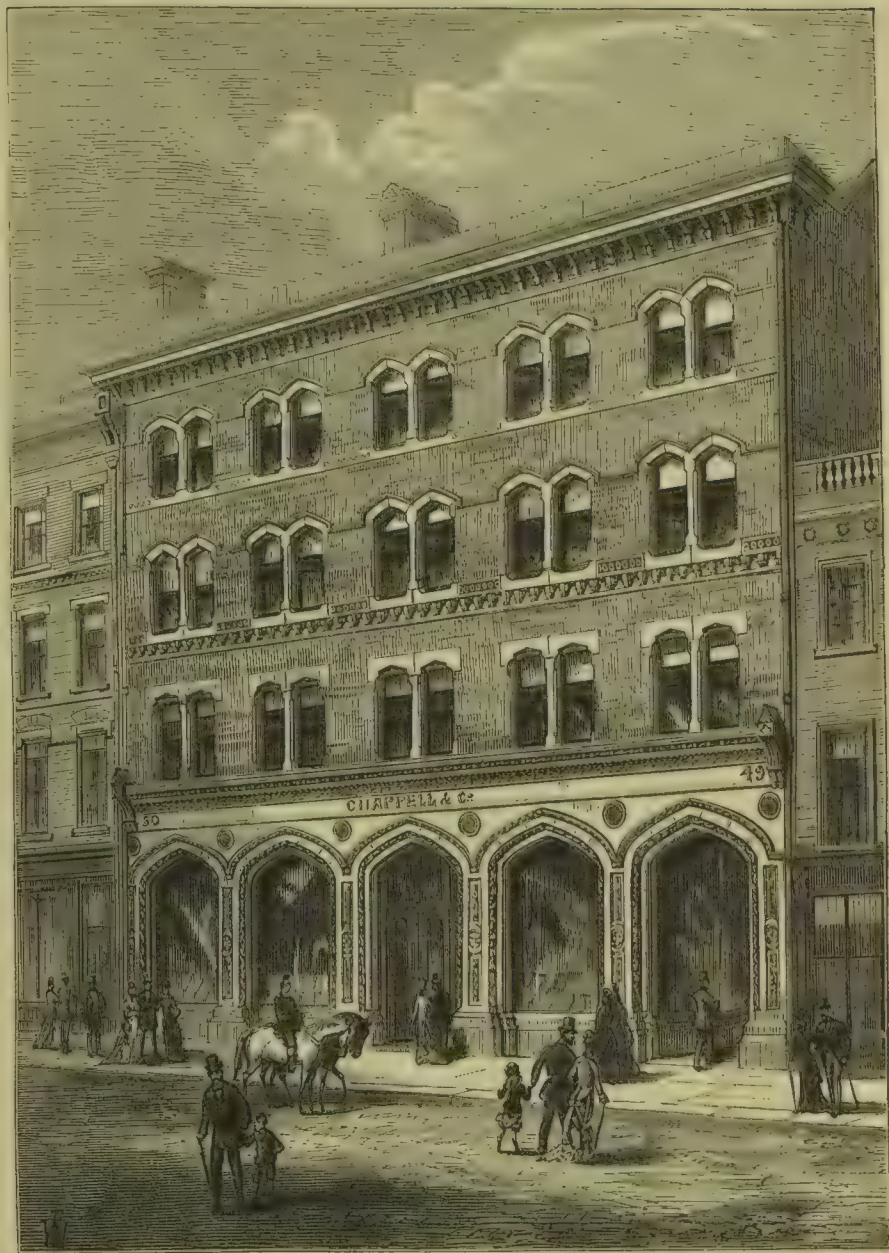
The anniversary of the relief of Derry in 1688 was celebrated on Monday in the city of Londonderry by an outdoor Orange demonstration, including a procession with banners and music.—At a late hour on Sunday night a disturbance arose between some Roman Catholics and Protestants travelling in a railway train from Newry, and one of the party, a Protestant named Gough, was shot dead. The train was detained by the police on its arrival at Portadown, and the passengers were searched, two, who had revolvers, being arrested.



VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE WRECK OF H.M.S. EURYDICE IN SANDOWN BAY.



MADAME ETELKA GERSTER.



MESSRS. CHAPPELL AND CO.'S PREMISES, NEW BOND-STREET.

We are enabled to present, with the accompanying portrait, a short biographical sketch of Madame Etelka Gerster's career. This lady was born on June 16, 1857, at Kaschau, in Hungary. At a very early age she evinced musical abilities of no ordinary kind. Her clear and silver-toned voice drew the attention of everybody acquainted with her family. By the advice of the Director of the Conservatoire at Vienna, who chanced to hear her sing at the head of one of the Catholic processions in her native town, she was placed under the tuition of the far-famed Madame Marchesi, with whom she studied most diligently for

three years—1873 to 1876. In the mean time rumours of her wonderful voice had got abroad, and offers were made her from several German towns. Etelka, however, declined these, as she was determined to commence her career in the Italian school, and in January, 1876, she made her début at Venice, under the management of Signor Gardini, in the character of Gilda in Verdi's "Rigoletto," and with wonderful success. Almost at once followed the parts of Ophelia, Lucia, Amina in "La Sonnambula," and Marguerite, which last character she at first sang, as it was originally

written, in French. Her next triumph was at Berlin, where it may be justly said she turned everybody's head and created a furore such as had hitherto never been known in the German capital, and her benefit night seemed the climax of her many well-earned triumphs. The demand for places was so great that the administration of the theatre was compelled to ask the public to apply by writing, and it is said that more than 21,000 applications were refused. She then made a short sojourn at Buda-Pesth, where she appeared in the operas of "La Sonnambula" and "Hamlet."



NORTH COAST VIEW, FROM ST. HILARION, OF THE MOUNTAIN CHAIN OF KYRENIA, CYPRUS.

The "Hungarian Nightingale," as she has been called, next went to St. Petersburg and Moscow, where she carried everything before her, and was, at the Emperor's express desire, appointed Kammer-sängerin. For her co-operation in the Court concerts, his Majesty presented her with four thousand marks and a handsome bracelet, while the Empress gave her a magnificent chain ornamented with pearls and diamonds. After singing at Pesth and Breslau Mr. Mapleson had the good fortune to secure her, and she came to London. Here she first sang before an English audience on June 23 last year, in "La Sonnambula." How she took the English public by storm is a matter of history, since her success as a singer and actress has become established. Her performances at Her Majesty's Theatre during the past season were indeed a continued series of triumphs. Her benefit on the last night was the most brilliant; she was called before the curtain not less than twenty times, and bouquets were literally showered upon her during the evening. Madame Etelka Gerster is about to undertake a tour in the United States, but will appear in some of the provincial towns and cities of our own country during the autumn.

MESSRS. CHAPPELL AND CO.'S PREMISES.

These premises, 50, New Bond-street, have recently been rebuilt from the designs and under the supervision of Mr. F. S. Brereton, architect, for Messrs. Chappell and Co., the eminent music-publishers and dealers in musical instruments. The shop front is of Portland stone richly carved; the superstructure is of malm bricks with Portland stone dressing. The style of architecture is a modification of Gothic. The centre door leads to the music department and to the organ and pianoforte galleries, the south entrance to the wholesale department. The interior is commodious, and well adapted for the requirements of so large a business.

POLITICAL.

The annual Ministerial whitebait dinner, which marks the close of the Session, took place on Wednesday night at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich. Mr. Stephen Cave presided. The Earl of Beaconsfield and the Duke of Northumberland were unable to be present. A curious feature of the occasion was that the bill of fare was composed and printed in old English.

Lord Beaconsfield went to Hughenden last Monday evening. On his arrival at High Wycombe railway station three cheers were called for and heartily given by a number of persons who had assembled on the platform. Near Hughenden Manor a few of his Lordship's tenants, with the Vicar of Hughenden, the Rev. H. Blagden, assembled and welcomed him with cheers.

The Corporation of Rochester have resolved to place in their Guildhall a full-length portrait of the late member for the city, Mr. Wykeham Martin, who died suddenly in the House of Commons.

Mr. Egerton Hubbard, M.P., and Mr. Percy Barrington presented on Monday to Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury a congratulatory address from the Conservative Association of Buckingham on the foreign policy of the Government.

There was a Liberal gathering at Bath on Monday—Mr. E. T. D. Foxcroft presiding. Among the speakers were Mr. Grant Duff and Colonel Hayter, both of whom adversely criticised the home and foreign policy of the Government.

Mr. T. Garfit (Conservative) was returned for Boston last Saturday, in the room of Mr. J. W. Malcolm, resigned. The return of Mr. Garfit does not affect the general position of parties, Mr. Malcolm, the late member, being a Conservative. Mr. Garfit, who is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Lincolnshire, and a banker at Boston and Louth, enters Parliament for the first time.

Mr. Gladstone, acknowledging the receipt of a pamphlet on the "Highland Crofters of Scotland," writes:—"I am favourable to the principles on which you write—to the abolition of restrictions and limitations on land, and to having holdings of all sizes, with abundance of small holdings. On my son's property and my own we have this abundance; they form the vast majority, and we would on no account disturb them."

Mr. Forster has declined to submit to a rule of the Bradford Liberal Electoral Association that any person proposed to the association as a Liberal candidate for the borough should give an assurance that he would abide by the decision of a committee of the association. Mr. Forster considers that he ought not to be treated as a new comer, and says he will allow no man, or any set of men, to stand between him and the constituency. At a meeting of the association held to consider Mr. Forster's message a resolution was passed confirming the rule in question, and also a further rule which pledges the members to support the candidates selected by the representative committee.

Mr. P. J. Smyth, M.P., has informed his constituents in Westmeath that it is not his intention to seek re-election. In a letter announcing this resolve, Mr. Smyth says:—"In the present state of Irish opinion, if opinion it may be called, I prefer not to be classed among the parliamentary representatives of my country."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Lady Mayoress's fortnightly receptions at the Mansion House have been discontinued.

In accordance with an order issued by the Duke of Bedford, Sunday trading is prohibited at Covent-garden Market.

Mr. Francis Henry Bacon, son of Vice-Chancellor Bacon, has again been appointed to act as Revising Barrister for the city of London at the ensuing registrations.

The Court of Common Council has resolved to expend £205 in supplying the members of the Court with medallions of Temple Bar, formed from the lead of the roof of the structure.

The Bank of England directors on Monday raised the rate of discount from 4 per cent, at which it was fixed on the 1st inst., to 5 per cent.

The premises of Messrs. Lepard and Smith, paper manufacturers, of King-street, Covent-garden, were destroyed by fire yesterday week, and some adjoining premises were injured.

The Drapers' Company has voted twenty guineas towards the support of the National Hospital for Consumption on the Separate Principle at Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department has appointed a Committee, consisting of Sir Matthew White Ridley, M.P., and Mr. John Blossett Maule, Q.C., to inquire into the pay and organisation of the Metropolitan Police Force.

A claim for £20,000 made by Lord Beaumont against the Metropolitan District Railway, for an acre and one eighth of land at North-end, Fulham, was on Monday tried in the Sheriff's Court. The jury gave a verdict for £7250.

Last Saturday the Long Vacation began. It will end on Oct. 21. New regulations have been made by the Chancery Division for the transaction of vacation business. Mr. Justice Manisty and Mr. Justice Hawkins are the Vacation Judges.

A new Polish chapel, in Back-hill, Hatton-garden, was opened on Sunday by Cardinal Manning. It has been erected in consequence of the Polish chapel in Gower-street being inadequate to the increasing wants of the Polish Roman Catholics in London.

Last Saturday General Henry Hyde, R.E., of the India Office, and associate in council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, distributed the certificates awarded by the examiners for the summer term in the Crystal Palace Company's School of Practical Engineering.

On Thursday Baroness Burdett-Coutts entertained to tea, at Highgate, the whole of her tenants in Columbia-square, Hackney-road, about a thousand in number. The Baroness was out of town; but tea was provided in the grounds, and the guests were allowed to go over the mansion.

The Clothworkers' Company have given a donation of £105 to the China Famine Relief Fund. The total amount contributed to this fund in Great Britain up to the present time is £29,600. This total does not include a further sum of £10,000 which has been sent direct to China for the relief of the sufferers through four missionary societies in England.

Ninety-two inspectors and sergeants of police, who have been studying as pupils in the classes of the Ambulance Department of the Order of St. John, under Surgeon Major Shepherd, received on Monday afternoon, at Scotland-yard, their certificates of proficiency in the first treatment of the injured. Captain Harris presided.

The Queen has appointed the Duke of Northumberland, the Rev. R. Gregory, Canon of St. Paul's, the Rev. W. Rogers, Prebendary of St. Paul's, Mr. Farrer Herschell, Q.C., Mr. George Cubitt, Mr. Albert Pell, and Mr. Henry H. Gibbs to be her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into the parochial charities of the city of London. Mr. W. H. Birley, barrister-at-law, is Secretary to the Commission.

The *Daily News* is informed that Mr. E. A. Bond, the Keeper of the Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian at the British Museum, will probably succeed to the Post of Principal Librarian and Secretary, vacant by the resignation of Mr. J. Winter Jones. The trustees offered the post to Mr. C. T. Newton, C.B., Keeper of the Greek Antiquities, who had acted for Mr. Winter Jones during his absence last winter.

An influential deputation, headed by Mr. J. S. Forbes, the chairman of the Metropolitan District Railway, waited upon the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week to ask that body to transfer to a new scheme for the completion of the Inner Circle Railway the support and subsidy which they have accorded to the scheme already sanctioned by Parliament. The subject was referred to a committee.

The third annual fête in connection with the London Cabdrivers' Association was held on the 8th inst. at Rosherville Gardens. About 1000 of the members and their families proceeded by boat to Rosherville, where a variety of entertainments, including a "march past" by the boys of the Exmouth training-ship, and the ascent of a torpedo-balloon, was provided for the visitors. Addresses were given by Mr. Charles Palmer, M.P., and other gentlemen.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the first week in August was 75,927, of whom 38,038 were in workhouses, and 37,889

received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875 respectively, these figures show a decrease of 935, 816, and 6923. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 629, of whom 386 were men, 189 women, and 54 children under sixteen.

Mr. William Colmer, the secretary of the Indigent Blind Visiting Society, writes:—"During the last few years many instances of deaths have been recorded of centenarians, but none, I venture to think, more striking than the following—Thomas Budgen, a resident in Spitalfields (who was blind), died on the 4th inst., at the age of 101. He was born on Jan. 27, 1774, married at the age of twenty-nine, and lived with his wife in the same room for sixty-one years. His wife, who was three years younger than himself, died thirteen years since, at the age of eighty-eight.

The Coffee Public-house Association, 40, Charing-cross, offer a prize of £200 for an essay on the providing, on an adequate scale, of halls or other places of resort and recreation for the working classes, the arrangements to include the sale of refreshments but not of intoxicating drinks, so as to supply the requirements of the people in that respect, and to realise a profit to meet at least current expenses. The object of the donor of the prize is, not only to draw general attention to this subject, but also to elicit suggestions as to the agency by which an undertaking of such magnitude may be most effectively carried out. The date fixed for sending in manuscripts is March 1, 1879.

The new Act has been printed "for conferring powers upon the Board of Works with respect to the obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle and other monuments." It recites that it would be of advantage that facilities should be afforded for the maintenance of the obelisk upon the Victoria Embankment, and that other powers should be conferred with respect to the preservation of monuments, statues, &c., on the embankments and lands of the metropolis. The Act provides that the board is to preserve and maintain the obelisk for the benefit of the public, and may erect in connection with it any appropriate works of art. Penalties not exceeding £5 are to be enforced against any persons injuring the obelisk or other monuments by cutting names, words, or representations of any object.

There were 2241 births and 1694 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 112 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 65, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 11 and 18 in the two previous weeks, were 14 last week. Five of these cases were certified as unvaccinated, and two of adults as vaccinated; in the seven other cases the medical certificates gave no information as to vaccination. The metropolitan asylum hospitals contained 236 smallpox patients on Saturday last, and only 21 new cases were admitted during the week, against 62 and 48 in the two previous weeks. The deaths referred to diarrhoea and simple cholera, which in the seven preceding weeks had increased from 23 to 494, declined again last week to 343, of which 269 were of infants under one year of age, and 60 of children aged between one and five years. Twelve deaths (including 8 of infants) were referred to choleraic diarrhoea and simple cholera, against 23 and 24 in the two previous weeks. There were 14 deaths from measles, 26 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 77 from whooping-cough, and 32 from different forms of fever. In Greater London 2818 births and 2084 deaths were registered. The mean temperature was 65.9 deg., and 3.9 deg. above the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 54.5 hours, the sun being above the horizon 105.2 hours.

Lord John Hervey presided at a meeting of the Suffolk and Essex Archaeological Societies held at Clare on the 8th inst.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. James Salmon, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets and Honorary Physician to the Queen; also on Mr. James Oldknow, Mayor of Nottingham, and chairman of the committee for establishing in that town the first provincial museum of science and art in connection with South Kensington.

A mass meeting was held in Greenock last Saturday to protest against the foreign bounty system. Mr. James Stewart, M.P., who presided, said he could not believe that a great nation like France would be guilty of carrying on the present selfish system, which was only beneficial to the sugar refiners of France, and not to the people. Resolutions against the continuance of the bounty system, and in favour of the imposition of a temporary countervailing duty, to be abolished when the bounty system was done away with, were adopted.

A thunderstorm was severely felt at Lowestoft and the district last Tuesday evening. There was an immense fall of rain and hail, and many houses were flooded. At Oulton Hall a tree was shattered by lightning, and of eight calves taking shelter under it seven were killed.—Cheltenham, Hereford, and Sedgley were visited by severe thunderstorms last Saturday. A carter named Hoskins, in the employ of Mr. Ball, of Coombe-hill, near Cheltenham, when driving a waggon and team of horses, was struck by lightning and killed.—Last week's storms did some damage to the crops in parts of Cheshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Derbyshire.

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Present price, 48s. 11d.; former price, 8s. 3d.
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" " 48s. 11d. " " 8s. 3d.
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Messrs. JAY are also selling Jambert's good wearing Black Silks
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As the present low prices are not at all likely to continue,
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Bonnet's Black Satins, all pure Silk, 22 inches wide, from
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7000 yards Rich Coloured Velveteens, 20 different shades, 27 in.
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The new "Louis" Velveteen. These Velveteens, dyed the new
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retain their colour and brilliancy, and cannot be distinguished
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EPPS'S COCOA.

THE "Naval and Military Gazette" says:—
"The nutritive qualities of cocoa over either those
of tea or coffee are now so generally acknowledged that
the steady increase shown by official statistics in its con-
sumption during recent years ceases to be a matter of surprise.
One of the first firms to popularise this now indispensable
adjunct to our breakfast-table was Messrs. Epps and Co., whose
name, since 1839, has been so continuously before the public, and
whose Homoeopathic Cocoa is as familiar in our homes as the
proverbial 'household words.' Those whose business it has been
to watch at Messrs. Epps's works the elaborate and complex
processes, and to note the care and labour bestowed before the
crude cocoa leaves the mill, considered ready for consumption, cannot
but admit that the popularity Messrs. Epps's productions have
secured is fully deserved. The vastness of these works may be
imagined when it is stated that four millions of pounds of pre-
pared cocoa alone are prepared there yearly. The reputation
gained, now many years since, for Messrs. James Epps's preparation,
both for its purity and its value as a dietetic, has been more than
maintained. A constant increasing demand fully testifies to
this—which must be as gratifying to Messrs. Epps as it is
certainly flattering to the good faith they have kept with the
public to secure so gratifying a result."

"All the Year Round" says:—
"Having now disposed of fancy chocolate, let us
stroll to the Euston-road, hard by the Regent's Park, to Epps's
cocoa manufactory, where may be studied the making of cocoa
on a stupendous scale, giving a just idea of the value of these
articles, not as luxuries, but as actual food."

THE "Court Journal" says:—
"In a climate so varying and trying as our own, to main-
tain sound and uniform health, our daily diet cannot be too
carefully and attentively studied. Advancing science and recent
discoveries have within the last few years been instrumental in
adding several most valuable additions to our comparatively
short list of dietetic foods. Foremost among these should be
ranged cocoa, which, although known here several centuries pre-
viously, only came into general use within the last forty years.
One of the first to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to
our table was Mr. James Epps, whose 'Prepared Cocoa' has
gained such just reputation for its excellent and nutritious charac-
ter. Prepared originally on homoeopathic principles, in a soluble
and convenient form, and easy of digestion, it met a public
demand, speedily became popular, until now Messrs. Epps pro-
duce over four millions of pounds of their cocoa a year, and their
manufactory is the largest of its kind in this country."

"Cassell's Household Guide" says:—
"We will now give an account of the process adopted by
Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles,
at their works in the Euston-road, London."

EPPS'S COCOA.

THE "Morning Advertiser" says:—
"In the middle of the seventeenth century an announce-
ment appeared in one of the few journals of that period,
to the effect that 'out of Bishopsgate-street, at a Frenchman's
house, is an excellent West India drink, called chocolate,
to be sold at reasonable rates.' This is the first record we have
of the introduction of cocoa into England. For a time it
flourished as a fashionable drink, and then, like all fashions,
subsided. Nearly two centuries after, in 1832, the duties, which
had been almost prohibitive, were greatly reduced, and one of
the first to take advantage of re-establishing the popularity of
cocoa was Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homoeopathic
Chemists. Under the name of 'Prepared Cocoa' they introduced
a soluble and convenient preparation, which required no boil-
ing, and was palatable and highly nutritious. It met a public
want, speedily became popular, and year by year has increased in
demand, till the consumption now exceeds four millions of
pounds yearly."

THE "Christian World" says:—
"If I am to take cocoa," said I, 'I must know what
it is made of; I must examine the process; I must dive into
the mystery of its manufacture; I must see and judge for
myself what are the ingredients of which it is composed. With
this view I made my way to the manufactory of James Epps
and Co., in the Euston-road.'

"John Bull" says:—
"In no branches of industry are recent scientific and
chemical discoveries more generally applied than in those upon
which our daily supply is so largely dependent. The luxuries of
the last generation have in many cases become the daily neces-
saries of the present. A forcible illustration of this is to be found
in the enormous increase in the consumption of cocoa year by
year—in exact proportion to the increased facilities for its manu-
facture. An idea of the vast extent of this industry may be
gained from the fact that one firm alone—that of Messrs. Epps
and Co.—now sell over four millions of pounds annually. The
'Homoeopathic Cocoa' of Messrs. Epps has, during the many
years it has been before the public, gained great and just repute,
which its excellent quality and careful preparation certainly
entitle it to. A cocoa in soluble form, and combining what are
technically known as 'fresh-forming' and 'heat-giving' prop-
erties, is clearly an invaluable addition to our scanty list of
dietetic foods. Such Messrs. Epps claim for their prepared cocoas,
and such analysis and—most valuable of all—experience has
proved it to be."

THE "Church Review" says:—
"Although we cannot yet boast of a free breakfast-table,
still the active legislation in furtherance of that object during
the last half century leaves us much to be thankful for. A
striking instance of the general good resulting from the removal
of heavy imposts upon our food supply is afforded by the mar-
vellous increase in the consumption of cocoa since 1833, up to
which period the most prohibitive duty was levied. In 1830
the total amount consumed in this country was less than half
a million pounds yearly. At the present time one firm alone, that
of Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homoeopathic Chemists, sell
annually four million pounds."

EPPS'S COCOA.

THE "Civilian" says:—
"In the seventeenth century, before either tea or coffee had
found their way into the English markets, chocolate was a
favourite beverage with the luxurious classes at that period; it
then fetched an almost fabulous price per pound. To-day, when
modern science and enterprise have placed it within the reach
of every class, cocoa is not only still regarded as a palatable
and refreshing drink, but is valued for its nutritive and
dietetic qualities. One of the firsts we believe, who may be
credited with introducing cocoa in its present form, was Mr. James
Epps. Prepared on sound dietetic principles, Epps's Homoeop-
athic cocoa contains all the nutritive properties of the native
product in such a form that they are rendered thoroughly soluble,
and, therefore, much more easy of digestion. The natural super-
abundance of fat present in raw cocoa is, moreover, not only
counteracted, but made to serve one of the most essential func-
tions of sound diet. Messrs. Epps's works are now, perhaps, the
largest in the country, the cocoa produced there amounting to
many million pounds a year."

"Land and Water" says:—
"Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had
an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied
processes the cacao bean passes through ere it is sold for public
use, and being interested and highly pleased with what I saw
during the visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account
of the cacao and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps to
fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be likewise
of interest to the readers of 'Land and Water.'"

THE "Mining World" says:—
"The preparation of pure and nutritious articles of diet
is, in point of philanthropy, noble work. The wear and tear
upon brain and muscle in this age is growing more and more
intense, so that without some compensating influence the end
must be hopeless collapse in individuals and national decay
collectively. Frequent and more nutritious food than the
diet must be had at any price. Both food and drink need
great improvement. A few chemists have done great public
service in this respect. Mr. James Epps, in the preparation of
cocoa in its various forms, has done more, perhaps, than any
other person to supply tables of even the poorest with a
most agreeable and wholesome article of diet.



ILLUSTRATIONS OF DUBLIN.

We present, in a page of Engravings, several street views, and views of public buildings and monuments in Dublin, and of places in the country within reach of members of the British Association during their sojourn in the Irish capital. The port of Dublin in the river Liffey, with the stately Custom House on the quay, will surprise many English visitors. It is true that only small vessels can enter there, and the Liffey will not bear comparison with the Thames or the Clyde as an inlet of maritime trade. But the walled embankment of this river is a really great work, of which either Glasgow or London might have been proud; and the Custom House, which accommodates some other Government offices, is a finer building than our Somerset House. It was built between 1781 and 1791, when there was a separate Irish Parliament sitting in the beautiful edifice that is now the Bank of Ireland, which Repealers and Home Rulers would like to reclaim for a national legislative assembly, but by which the real interests of that dear deluded country would be nowise consulted, any more than they were before the Union. Less talk and more work is what Ireland wants, and it is perhaps chiefly because Scotland asked for no Parliament that the prosperity of North Britain has made such marvellous progress since the Jacobite folly was put down. Looking once more at the Dublin Custom House, we see its dome surmounted by a colossal statue of Hope, with an anchor which is a sign of promise; while Neptune and Mercury, the patron gods of commerce and navigation, stand beside Plenty and Industry, atop of the pillared portico, as they might do, with equal propriety, at Belfast and Cork or Queenstown; and good luck to them, say we, in every Irish seaport town! Dublin has capacious docks, for a large amount of shipping. Below the engraved view of Custom House Quay are those of College Green, with its statue of Henry Grattan, the eloquent and patriotic Irish statesman (there are statues also of Burke and Goldsmith, by Foley); and the grand Parliament-square, the main quadrangle of Trinity College (the Dublin University), which contains the chapel, the lecture-theatre and examination-hall, and the refectory, handsome stone buildings, with a campanile, all much to be admired. In the right-hand upper corner of the page is a view of St. Patrick's Cathedral, which was munificently restored in 1865, by the late Sir Benjamin Guinness, M.P., at his private cost of £150,000, an example recently followed and surpassed by Mr. Roe, in the restoration of Christ Church Cathedral, at the cost of £260,000. So that Dublin is not only, as was once said, "the car-drivingest town in the realm," but likewise the cathedral-restoringest, in spite of the Disestablishment of the Irish Church. On the other side is a view of Phoenix Park, which extends along the north bank of the Liffey above Dublin, with the Wellington Memorial obelisk near its south-east gate. The Viceregal Lodge, inhabited by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is in Phoenix Park.

We now turn to the views of several places which may be visited by moderate railway journeys from Dublin. The romantic scenery of mountains and glens in Wicklow is very accessible; the Dargle, the Vale of Avoca, and Glendalough, with the ruins of the Seven Churches, are far-famed resorts of tourists in search of the picturesque. Powerscourt, one of the loveliest demesnes in the United Kingdom, has received the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales as guests of its noble owner. The waterfall, of which we give an illustration, is but one of its natural beauties, not to be here described, thrown open to the enjoyment of members of the British Association of Science. On the road to Malahide, six miles from the city, along the north shore of Dublin Bay, is the curious old Church of St. Douglough, with an adjacent holy well, probably of the thirteenth century, an interesting example of ancient church building. The famous rock of Cashel, which is a hundred miles away in the county of Tipperary, presents a far grander and more renowned display of ecclesiastical architecture. A Cathedral, an Abbey, and a Castle, with a primitive chapel and round tower, stood here within a small inclosure, where their remains are still to be seen, overlooking the green meadows of the Suir. Cashel was a place of much note in the history of Ireland before the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when so much havoc was wrought in that country by merciless wars. Jerpoint Abbey, near Kilkenny, is the subject of another of our illustrations. During the Congress of the British Association many excursions have been planned for the days on which the sections will not sit or be only partially occupied. These have been arranged with a view to suit the inclinations and tastes of different persons. On Saturday no fewer than nine excursions will be made to Malahide, Bray, Howth, Maynooth, Lucan, Glencree, and other places of note. On Thursday, the 22nd, there will be another choice of nine excursions to Glendalough and other parts of the county of Wicklow, the Boyne and Blackwater, Cashel, Lord Rosse's telescope at Parsons-town, the Curragh Camp, and Kilkenny Castle.

Mr. Stanley Boulter and Captain Maude have started a coach to run daily for the season between Margate and Canterbury, by way of Westgate and Birchington.

The British Medical Association, which held its sitting at Bath last week, after hearing an earnest plea from Mrs. Garratt Anderson for the admission of women practitioners to the association, on the 8th inst., passed a new by-law declaring that no female shall be eligible for election. The annual meeting was concluded on the 9th. Professor MacLagan, of Edinburgh University, gave an address on Forensic Medicine. The Mayor of Bath gave a garden party, and the Bristol practitioners entertained the members at a soirée in Colston Hall. The association will meet next year at Cork, and Dr. O'Connor is the president-elect.

Mr. Bouch, C.E., has been presented with the freedom of Dundee in recognition of the successful completion of his labours as engineer of the Tay Bridge. The presentation was made yesterday week by the Provost of the burgh. Mr. Bouch, in his reply, said he believed he was the first engineer that had received the freedom of a city. Referring to the bridge which it is proposed to construct across the Firth of Forth, on the plans of which he is now engaged, Mr. Bouch said it was matter of regret that the Tay Bridge had been made for a single line; but with the experience gained it had been decided to make the bridge across the Forth carry a double line.

A navvy, named Girvin, has been committed for trial, at Peel, Isle of Man, on the charges of having assaulted Mrs. Hill, the wife of the Bishop of Sodor and Man, and threatened to stab his Lordship. The Bishop and his wife were driving towards Bishop's Court last week in an open carriage, when Girvin threw a large stone at Mrs. Hill. It struck her on the head, inflicting a severe scalp wound. The Bishop got out to secure the man, who jumped over a fence and ran away. The Bishop followed; and Girvin, finding himself outstripped, said he had a knife in his pocket, and would "let him have it." He then ran away again, but was secured at Peel by two policemen. Mrs. Hill, though suffering a good deal from fright and excitement, was not seriously injured.

THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

Larnaca, Cyprus, July 28.

In my letter of Thursday I related the incidents of my voyage and journey from London, overland from Havre to Marseilles, thence by one of the Fraissinet line of steam-boats to Malta, and from Malta to Cyprus in the hired transport-vessel *Trinacria*, of the Anchor line, for my passage in which I was indebted to the kind offices of Admiral Luard at Malta. I find the Channel Squadron and the fleet of transports, which have brought General Sir Garnet Wolseley and the military forces to Cyprus, lying here at anchor. The fleet is arranged as follows:—In the outer line (that is, furthest from the shore of the long shallow bay forming the Larnaca roadstead) is the Channel Squadron, consisting of H.M.S. Black Prince, commanded by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh; H.M.S. Minotaur (flagship of Admiral Lord John Hay); H.M.S. Raleigh, H.M.S. Invincible, and H.M.S. Monarch. In the second line are the Government troop-ships—namely, H.M.S. Tamar, which brought the 71st Highlanders; H.M.S. Orontes, which brought the 1st Bombay Lancers and the 9th Bombay Native Infantry; and H.M.S. Himalaya, on board of which are Sir Garnet Wolseley and his staff, with the 101st Fusiliers and the 42nd Highlanders. Next to these lies the despatch-boat H.M.S. Salamis; and H.M.S. Simoom, with the Royal Engineers, from Southampton, has a place here reserved for her. In the third line are ten hired transport steamers, which I mention by their numbers and names, with the regiments carried by each, and with their present destinations:—No. 5, the *St. Osyth*, with part of the 2nd Ghorkas, for Larnaca; No. 6, *Malda*, with another battalion of the same regiment, for Larnaca; No. 7, *Madura*, with the 31st Punjab Infantry, for Limasol; No. 8, *Goa*, with the 13th Bengal Native Infantry; No. 9, *Macedonia*, with the 1st Bombay Lancers; No. 12, *Nankin*, with the 25th Madras Native Infantry, and No. 15, *Marina*, with part of that regiment, both for Kyrenia; No. 16, *Suez*, is now gone to Beyrout for horses; No. 23, *Bengal*, is here with the 13th Bengal Native Infantry, for Baffo; and No. 27, *Trinacria*, with commissariat stores for Larnaca. The *Canara* has returned to Malta for troops, and H.M.S. *Simoom* is daily expected. In the fourth line, nearest the shore, are the seven hired sailing transports, viz.:—No. 2, the *Hospodar*; No. 3, *Clydesdale*; No. 11, *Seaforth*; No. 19, *Citadel*; No. 20, *Aros Bay*; No. 22, *Kilkerran*; and No. 24, *Brambletye*. Inside of these is a small steamer belonging to the Eastern Telegraph Company, which, with one or two small trading vessels, Turkish and Greek, makes up the shipping in the bay. My sketch, with this enumeration of the vessels here collected, will show that, altogether, the British force presents an imposing appearance in these waters.

The town of Larnaca, or rather the commercial portion of it, called the Marina, stretches along the water's edge, and presents the usual Oriental features of a Levantine seaport, except that it is more sleepy and quiet than most of those towns. The arrival of the expedition alone gives life to the place; and already one end of the town is assuming a business-like look; but the present hurry and bustle is all European; the phlegmatic Turks are as impassive and unconcerned as if it was no business of theirs. The vessels of the expedition, arranged as I have mentioned, are lying between a mile and a mile and a half from the low sandy shore on which the town is built. On one side of the town the coast stretches southward to Point Dades, a dismal dried-up salt-marsh covered with prickly pear (*Opuntia vulgaris*) and with a few sparsely scattered date-trees. In the other direction, the land trends to the north and east, for some miles away, to Capes Pila and Grego, backed by long, low, flat-topped terraced limestone hills. The mosques of the town are insignificant, and, except for the presence of half a dozen minarets, one would almost suppose the population of Larnaca to be Christian, as the Greek churches are more conspicuous with their bell turrets. Behind the town the land extends in a barren plain away into the interior. About five miles away on the plain to the south-west are the camps of the European regiments, at a place called Cheylik Pasha. Beyond rises a mountain of above two thousand feet elevation, on which is a small white structure, probably a chapel, as the mountain is named Oros Stavro, or Mountain of the Cross; and in the distance beyond rise the mountain ranges of Adelphi and Troodos, 6000 ft. high.

The Channel Squadron has not been idle since its arrival in preparing for the occupation of this place by the troops. The Duke of Edinburgh and a large number of sailors have formed a naval camp at the landing-place north of the town, and have erected five piers and landing-stages. His Royal Highness is still occupying the old quarantine lazaretto building, close by; while his sailors are in bell-tents and under sail-cloth awnings around his head-quarters, which are marked by his flagstaff and signal, a portable semaphore for telegraphing seaward. His Royal Highness deserves the greatest credit for the way in which all the arrangements for the disembarkation have been carried out by him. Civilians can have little or no idea of all the forethought and care required to land a force of ten thousand men on a sandy beach, where the facilities have hitherto only existed negatively. The Royal Prince, ever active and zealous, burnt as brown as a gipsy with exposure, but looking as hard as nails, personally superintends the landing and clearing of the boats and vessels, as they arrive at the beach. There are no working parties of soldiers here. All the regiments on their arrival march straight to their camping-grounds; and all the unloading is done by the blue-jackets, who seem to enjoy the business amazingly. From four a.m. till dark incessant work of various kinds is proceeding; in all directions are lighters and native craft, horse-boats towed by steam-launches, and pinnaces continually going and returning. A very short time suffices to unload them, and the busy scene at the landing-place can hardly be imagined. The Monarch has started a canteen marquee close by, which is a decidedly good arrangement. A constant throng of camels, mules, donkeys, Indian tats and native cavalry horses, ordnance and commissariat stores, Ghorkas and Punjaubees, Greeks and Mussulmans, all combine to give a bewildering and constantly-changing kaleidoscopic effect of colour and form. Under the blaze of the noonday sun, during the Cyprus dog-days, with all the glare, dust, and heat, the fatigue endured by our sailors and their Captain, the Duke, is no slight work. Already a case or two of sunstroke has been reported, and more are we fear, yet to be expected. Hitherto the health of the force has been excellent; but, of course, there has not yet been time to judge of the effect of the heat and exposure on the European troops. It is possible that malarious fever may be apprehended should the soil be disturbed, as was the case at Hong-Kong at Kowloon. On our first occupying Kowloon the troops were quite healthy so long as they were in tents and in wooden huts, but when permanent barracks were built the unfortunate 77th Regiment, who first occupied the new buildings, were almost decimated by a severe epidemic remittent fever, and were obliged ultimately to be removed to the Cape.

The landing of the troops here and unloading of the stores by the bluejackets under the Naval officers were, as I have said, carried out with dispatch and energy. I am sorry to add that I cannot bestow such unqualified praise on the departmental business of the Army Commissariat. The commissariat stores were apparently pitchforked into the various transports at Malta without the slightest method or arrangement, and without tally; so that the commissariat officers, on their arrival here, do not seem to have known what stores were on board any particular vessel; and the consequences are just what might be imagined.

Sir Garnet Wolseley and staff leaves the Himalaya to-day (Sunday), shifting the head-quarters to the Salamis despatch-boat, in which his Excellency has already made trips to the other parts of the island. He will go to Nicosia, the capital of the island, on Tuesday. The troops have been detailed to proceed to different places, and some to stay at Larnaca. That very useful and workman-like body of men, the Bombay Sappers and Miners, are performing good service at Larnaca. Colonel Prendergast is already doing wonders, and the useful will speedily replace the picturesque in this Oriental locality. This invasion of the modern British anticusaders in aid of the Turk will cause rapid changes in the features both of town and country. The supply of animals for transport service is almost, if not quite, equal to the demand. Camels, mules, donkeys, and small horses seem plentiful, although naturally the price has risen 70 per cent. Beef is more than double what it was in value before the occupation. We have snow-ice, at about 3d. per pound, from the Lebanon Mountains, via Beyrout, packed in wooden cases, with chopped straw as a non-conductor of heat. Meantime, the narrow streets and shaded bazaars are crowded with our Indian soldiery, and the red tunics brighten up the dark poky shops in every direction. The cafés are booths, as usual, on rickety wooden platforms projecting over the water, similar to those at Smyrna, one of which was disastrously precipitated some years since with great loss of life. These cafés are crowded by riff-raff adventurers from the Piræus, Syra, Zante, and Anatolia. We recognise the faces of rascals we have often seen in Pera and Stamboul; while Port Said and Alexandria also contribute their quota of scoundrelism to this new field of depredations on English pockets. The price asked for a small garret, with a wretched bed or pallet, and without another single piece of furniture, is six shillings a night. An interpreter asked us ten shillings a day, with his keep; and other things are in proportion. The bullock-waggons (arabas) are rough but useful machines of transport, and the cattle yoked to them seem in good case and well treated. The donkeys are particularly handsome and sleek, though not of large size; they are highly prized, and exported to Egypt for breeding purposes. Their price, consequently, sounds exorbitant; but, like everything else, will soon find its level.

On Saturday evening the minarets were illuminated, which, with the lights in the town and the innumerable lights of the shipping, with their reflections in the glassy sea, rivalled only by those of the brilliant starlit sky above, formed a striking scene. The strains of music from the bands on board the men-of-war and of the regiments on the transports sounded so like England, that, were it not for the heat, we might have imagined ourselves at anchor in Plymouth Sound.

The Himalaya is ordered to return to Malta, and will leave this evening. There is now, it appears, some uncertainty about the stations to be occupied by the different regiments here, as some of the orders have been countermanded, owing to the backward commissariat arrangements. It should be understood that there are marines and bluejackets at Kyrenia, a port on the north coast, which is favourably spoken of by the sailor officers who have been there, and at Baffo to the west, as well as at Nicosia, at Limasol, and at Famagosta. This will be, of course, only a temporary measure, and the detachments of marines and seamen will be relieved at an early date. The three English regular battalions are now and will be stationed at the camp at Cheylik Pasha, though yesterday (July 27) a company of the 42nd was ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Limasol, where the 31st Punjaubees were also to be quartered. A battery of the 2nd Brigade of Royal Artillery, and a battery of the 1st Brigade, are to remain at Larnaca, but the latter has not yet arrived from Malta. The destination of the native Indian troops now seems to be uncertain.

S. P. O.

Our illustrations published this week include three views of the landing-place and piers at Larnaca and the scene of disembarking troop-horses, from the sketches taken by our Special Artist, whose letter, above printed, sufficiently described their subject. We have received also sketches of the fleet lying at anchor in the harbour or roadstead, and of the British military encampment at Cheylik Pasha; which may appear in our next. The miscellaneous sketches presented in our front-page Engraving are partly supplied by two officers, Lieutenant G. H. Lane, of the 101st Regiment, and Lieutenant W. J. Eastman, of the Royal Marine Artillery, to whom we have been indebted for similar help before. One shows the Baffo Gate of Nicosia, henceforth to be called the Minotaur Gate, which was first taken possession of by a detachment of Royal Marines from H.M.S. Minotaur, when Admiral Lord John Hay entered that town, on the 12th ult. The Turkish barracks, now occupied by part of the British force, are represented in the sketch beside that which has been mentioned. The British flag hoisted here is constantly guarded by a sentry, and is saluted both morning and evening. One of these sketches is that of the grave of Sergeant M'Gaw, a veteran of the 42nd Highlanders, who obtained the Victoria Cross for valour in the Ashantee War, and who died here of sunstroke.

At the Phoenix Park, Dublin, on Saturday last, the Duchess of Marlborough, in the presence of a large number of spectators, presented the second battalion of the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers with new colours. Her Grace expressed pleasure in presenting colours to a regiment whose predecessors had served under the first Duke of Marlborough.

Britford Fair, which is one of the largest in England, and at which there are generally from 80,000 to 100,000 sheep penned, was held at Britford, near Salisbury, on Monday. The number on offer was quite up to the usual average, the condition and quality generally being very good in most classes on account of the abundant and excellent keep everywhere to be found. There was a large attendance of agriculturists and dealers.

At Aldershot camp the troops under the command of Sir Thomas Steele had a grand sham fight on Monday. They were divided into northern and southern forces, under the command of Major-General Anderson and Major-General Peyton respectively. General Peyton's troops represented a force marching from Guildford on Hartford Bridge. General Anderson's command represented a hostile force advancing from Bagshot and Frimley. The field operations were begun about 9.30, and extended over a large tract of country. Eventually the fight was brought to a conclusion in the vicinity of the Long Valley about 11.30, when the troops returned to quarters.

FINE ART.

NATIONAL ART COMPETITION.

The exhibition of the works entered for this competition is open to the public, in the Exhibition Galleries on the west side of Exhibition-road, South Kensington. The subjects of the competition are:—Figure drawing and modelling, painting in oil and water colours, and design especially as applied to manufactures. The prizes awarded are gold medals, silver medals, bronze medals, prizes of books, and the Princess of Wales's scholarships, which are awarded to the two female students who take the highest prizes of the year in the national competition. Besides these distinctions, which are awarded by the Science and Art Department, several valuable money prizes are given annually in connection with the national competition for specified subjects of design.

Both in numbers and in general features the present year's display presents a marked advance. 13,804 works of various kinds were sent this year from 142 competing schools. Of this enormous total 1500 were, after due examination, referred to national competition, as against 790 last year, and about 300 appear in the prize-list, the works now on view being in fact a selection by competent judges from the whole number of works contributed by the kingdom. The names of Edinburgh and Dublin, and of three London schools, appear in connection with the gold medals, while in the list of silver medals, besides the Scotch and Irish capitals and several metropolitan districts, are found Nottingham, Hanley, Birmingham, Dundee, Manchester, Lincoln, Rotherham, Leicester, and Sheffield.

The following are the awards of the nine gold medals:—Mary K. Benson, Bloomsbury, chalk drawing of figure from the antique; Dora Bradley, Dublin (Met. Sch.), chalk drawing of a head from life; John M. Carr, Nottingham, design for a lace curtain; George P. Catchpole, Westminster (Hyde-place), designs for glass vases; George Daniels, City and Spitalfields, design for a loving cup; Elizabeth Grace, Brighton, group in oil colours; Joseph T. Ross, Edinburgh (male), chalk drawing of figure from the antique; James A. Stamp, Nottingham, designs for a church; Annie Yeomans, Sheffield, designs for lace handkerchief borders. In addition to the gold medal, the Princess of Wales's scholarship of £25 has been awarded to Miss M. K. Benson, and her Royal Highness's scholarship of £11 to Miss E. Grace.

There are thirty-seven silver medals, in which England, Ireland, and Scotland are all represented. The number of bronze medals is 174, and that of book prizes 124.

Under the head "Honorary Awards," there are three more gold medals given nominally, not actually, to students in training as national scholars at South Kensington with a view of their ultimately adopting the calling of professional designers for manufactures. The names and subjects of these three gold medallists are—Daniel Bloor, the figure modelled from the life; George Morton, chalk drawing from the nude figure; R. H. A. Willis, drawing of an interior of a church from measurement.

Under the same heading, "Honorary Awards," there are eleven silver and forty-one bronze medals.

THE ART-UNION OF LONDON EXHIBITION OF PRIZES.

By invitation of the president, vice-president, and council of the Art-Union of London, a number of persons were admitted on Monday to a private view of the pictures selected by the winners of prizes in the Art-Union for 1878, and which will remain for exhibition for a short time at the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, 53, Pall-mall. There are 158 pictures in the exhibition altogether, 120 of them being in oil, and the remainder in water colours. They have been selected from the exhibitions by the Royal Academy, the Society of British Artists, the Society of Painters in Water Colours, the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, the General Exhibition of Water Colours, the Crystal Palace Picture Gallery, the Society of Lady Artists, and the Royal Scottish Academy; and the pictures chosen certainly do great credit to the taste of the selectors. Rather a large proportion—about one fourth of the whole—are from the Royal Academy, including the second prize, won by Dr. M. Moore, value £200, "Richard Savage Resting under the Piazza of Covent-Garden," painted by W. Holyoake.

Amongst the works of art exhibited is a proof line-engraving, by Mr. J. H. Robinson, of Vandyke's picture of Anne, wife of the Earl of Bedford, raised to the title of Duke in the reign of Charles II., and another of the celebrated Lord William Russell, who died on the scaffold. The original was in the gallery of Lord Egmont at Petworth, and there, the report of the council says, a room was fitted up for Mr. Robinson, who towards the latter part of his life devoted many months to this place. A small number of proofs were given away as prizes at the last distribution, and a number more, we were told, will be distributed next year.

Turning from the pictures to the business side of the exhibition, it appears from the report of the council that, though the great depression of trade led to the anticipation of a considerable decline in the amount of subscriptions for the year just closed, still they were able to report a total of £13,643, which is about £1900 less than in the year 1877. Of this sum £6312 have been distributed in prizes, and £727 set apart for special works.

In reference to the presentation work for the coming year, the council say that, finding there is a steady demand among the subscribers for books of illustrations, they think that the time has come for giving a work of that kind, and they have accordingly arranged for the production of a volume of illustrations of Lord Byron's poem of "Lara," by Mr. C. B. Birch.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The General Purposes Committee of the Corporation of London have reported to the Court of Common Council upon the scheme of the Committee of Livery Companies for the best mode of applying the funds which the Corporation and the committees might be disposed to contribute towards the extension and improvement of technical education. The object sought to be attained by the proposals of the guilds is the improvement of the technical knowledge of those engaged in the manufactures of this country, and the direction proposed to be pursued is such as will afford a knowledge of the scientific or artistic principles on which any particular manufacture may depend, the persons intended to be benefited thereby embracing apprentices, workmen, managers, foremen, and principals.

The means by which this is to be accomplished are the establishment of local trade schools and a central institution, with a suitable staff of professors. To the former are to be admitted persons who, having received elementary instruction in the principles of science and art, desire to be taught their application to particular trades by teachers having a competent knowledge of the actual practice of those trades, as well as of the scientific and artistic principles to be applied to them. The latter institution is designed to give more advanced instruction, no person being received who is not shown upon examination to have acquired a sufficient knowledge of science and art to enable him to profit by the instruction there to be given, which it is proposed should embrace applied physics,

chemistry, mechanics, and art, to be taught by competent professors, aided by suitable assistants and a sufficient staff.

The central institution thus constituted would undertake the instruction of regular students, the delivery of evening lectures relating to applied science and art, the holding of evening classes in connection therewith, the discussion of important discoveries in trade, and, generally, the promotion of the application of science and art to industry.

The scheme further contemplates the provision of exhibitions for meritorious students, tenable at the central institution, assisting technical classes already established, aiding efforts made at the seat of special manufactures in furtherance of technical education, and providing prizes, premiums, and apprentice fees.

The Board of Governors, estimated at 300 members, is to consist of Liverymen of London, and to include representatives of the Corporation and every contributing company, and the council is to be composed of eighty and the executive committee of forty members.

The General Purposes Committee of the Corporation having given these proposals their anxious and attentive consideration, have recommended that, whilst the Corporation should not commit itself to an approval of the details of the scheme, or of the amount and method of expenditure, it was desirable that it should express its approval of the general outlines and objects involved in it, and should identify itself with the Livery Companies in endeavouring to give effect to it. It may be added that the scheme is very largely and munificently supported, up to the present, by many of the leading Livery Committees, and bids fair to be carried out.

SCIENCE AND ART TEACHING.

The twenty-fifth report of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, issued on Wednesday, gives the following summary of the year's operations:—

The number of persons who have during the year 1877 attended the schools and classes of science and art in connection with the department are as follows—viz., 55,927 attending science schools and classes in 1877, as against 57,988 in 1876, and 610,620 receiving instruction in art, showing an increase upon the previous year of 80,208, or more than 15 per cent. At the Royal School of Mines there were 38 regular and 181 occasional students; at the Royal College of Chemistry, 282 students; at the Metallurgical Laboratory, 73. At the Royal College of Science for Ireland there were 21 associate or regular students and 45 occasional students. The lectures delivered in the lecture theatre of the South Kensington Museum were attended by 5481 persons. The evening lectures to working men at the Royal School of Mines were attended by 1227 persons; and 172 science teachers attended the special courses of lectures provided for their instruction in the new Science Schools at South Kensington. The various courses of lectures delivered in connection with the department in Dublin were attended by about 4300 persons. The total number of persons, therefore, who received direct instruction as students, or by means of lectures, in connection with the Science and Art Department in 1877, is 681,367, showing an increase, as compared with the number in the previous year, of 81,199, or more than 13½ per cent.

The attendance at the Art and Educational Libraries at South Kensington continues to increase; with that at the library of the Royal Dublin Society the number of readers in 1877 has been 74,333. The museums and collections under the superintendence of the Department in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh were last year visited by 2,548,766 persons, showing a decrease of 440,281 on the number in 1876. The returns received of the number of visitors at the Local Art and Industrial Exhibitions, to which objects were contributed from the South Kensington Museum, show an attendance of 1,031,606. The total number of persons who, during the year 1877, attended the different institutions and exhibitions in connection with the Department has been upwards of 4,261,639. This total, compared with that of the previous year, presents a decrease of 315,738.

The expenditure of the Department during the financial year, 1877-8, exclusive of the vote for the Geological Survey, amounted to £278,416 5s. 4d.

We learn from the *Academy* that the Department of Oriental Antiquities of the British Museum has obtained, by purchase, some cuneiform inscriptions in a series of small contract tablets, dated in the reign of Mithridates II., or Artabanus II., one of the Arsacian Kings of Babylon. These tablets are of great importance, on account of their being dated with the dual system of both the Seleucidæ and the Arsacian eras, thus fixing by indisputable authority the starting points of both these eras. Of the seven tablets obtained, there are three that bear the double calculation of dates—the earliest being "Month Sebat (11) 18th day in the 154th year—which equals the 218th year of Arsakā—King of Kings." There are also in the series two in the 155th or 219th year of Arsakā—and four which bear only the date of the years reckoned from the revolt of the Seleucidæ. The revolt of the Seleucidæ took place in B.C. 312, and by these tablets we find that eighty-four years after, or in B.C. 228, the revolt of Arsaces took place, and the Arsacian epoch commenced. The lesser date, therefore, 155th year, will give us the year B.C. 93, which falls in the reign of Artabanus II. or Mithridates II., the sixth of the Arsaces. These tablets, with the exception of one dated in the reign of Ptolemy, which is in the museum at Zurich, are the latest examples cuneiform writing known. They are contract tables relating to loans of money, and their material is very coarse and the writing careless. It is also to be noticed that, with very few exceptions, the contracting parties are designated by Semitic names, indicating, apparently, that this mode of record was confined almost solely to the conservative Semitic merchants of Babylon.

The committee of St. Stephen's Club have been presented with the oil painting, by Mr. Jones Barker, of Lieutenant-General Fenwick Williams quitting Kars. The well-known picture is a gift from Mr. Raye Knowles, of Park-place (a member of the club), and is placed in the dining-room.

A statue of the late Right Hon. Sir Alexander Macdonnell was unveiled on Tuesday in front of the National Education Office, Dublin, in presence of a large company, which included the Duke of Leinster, Judge Longfield, and the president of the Belfast Queen's College. The statue was executed by Mr. Farrell, at a cost of £1200.

The *City Press* states that the court of the Clothworkers' Company have voted a special donation of £2000 in aid of a building fund for the Bradford (Yorkshire) Weaving and Design School, in connection with which they lately gave two scholarships of £25 per annum to enable students to complete their industrial education at the Textile Industries Department of the Yorkshire College, Leeds.

THEATRES.

It would appear that the new Adelphi drama of "Proof" has at length surmounted its final difficulty. The character of the hero, Pierre Lorraine, should be one of considerable importance, seeing that its full development has taxed the capacity of three leading performers. Mr. Bandmann and his successor, Mr. Charles Kelly, have been superseded by Mr. Henry Neville, who, while Mr. Kelly holds the stage of the Olympic, has undertaken to support the part. Mr. Neville has brought his best work to the task, and has distanced his predecessors by many degrees. In his hands the rôle has a beginning, a middle, and an end. He has first to show the hardy soldier's strong affection for his wife and child, notwithstanding the occasional prevalence of his jealousy—that evil root out of which his troubles grow into fatal significance. This situation gives place to the wonder with which he learns the murder of his wife, and that he himself is suspected of the crime: his emotion rises, indeed, to

horror when he finds his infant child employed as witness against him. Then follows his appearance as a galley-slave, and his interview, many years after, with his daughter, to whom his identity is revealed; finally, his detection of the real murderer—an action which Mr. Neville illustrated with remarkable skill and power. The whole play is now adequately cast. Mr. Emery, in Chambrorin, has been succeeded by Mr. Edward J. George, who thoroughly realises the part. Miss Pateman, as the adult Adrienne, is both pathetic and graceful; and Mrs. Bandmann, as Valentine, acts with great force in the scene with her supposed father. In this part, too, Mr. Arthur Stirling has made an elaborate study of Lazare, and succeeds in it admirably. The rest of the cast fulfils the promise of its earlier performance, and renders the general action in as complete a manner as possible. The new drama may now be recognised as having renewed its lease and prolonged its manifest hold on the interest and attention of Adelphi audiences.

A telegram announces the death of Mr. H. J. Montague at San Francisco on Sunday last. As an actor, Mr. Montague, whose real name was Mann, was chiefly known as taking the juvenile lead in the Robertsonian drama at the Prince of Wales's. Subsequently he became lessee of the Globe, which he conducted for three seasons. He was likewise associated for awhile with Messrs. James and Thorne as a lessee of the Vaudeville. He left England for New York about five years ago.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co. have recently published two pleasing songs by Odoardo Barri, "Ere the roses cease to bloom" and "Westward-Ho for England." The melody of each is well marked, and lies within a moderate compass of voice. "A Mother's Love" and "Comfort and Peace" are two songs by W. T. Wrighton: the first is in the expressive ballad style, the other being a serious setting of words of a sacred character. "Hearts of Oak," by Brinley Richards, is an effective transcription, for the pianoforte, of the fine old nautical song of Dr. Boyce—a piece of a similar kind being an arrangement, by F. Lemoine, of Stephen Glover's song, "The Sea is England's Glory."

The third quarterly part of that excellent and comprehensive work, "A Dictionary of Music and Musicians," edited by George Grove (Macmillan and Co.), has been issued, and comprises articles from "Bolero" to "Concert-Pitch," inclusive. We have before drawn attention to the value of this dictionary as being the first of the kind published in this country—combining, as it does, technical, critical, and biographical information, supplied by a large number of contributors, including the editor, whose literary accomplishments and musical knowledge are well known. The next part, to appear on Oct. 1, will comprise subjects from "Concert-Spiritual" to "Ferrara."

"The Classic Companion," Vol. 1 (Augener and Co.), a beautiful volume, contains forty-six pieces of pianoforte music, most of them originally written for the instrument, some few being transcriptions, all edited by Mr. Ernst Pauer. The movements are all either easy or of very moderate difficulty, and are selected from the works of the most celebrated composers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. They are arranged in chronological order, and are carefully fingered by the editor. The work will be found not only interesting but also highly advantageous to young students of the instrument.

The number of "The Organist's Quarterly Journal" (Novello, Ewer, and Co.) for July is the thirty-ninth issue, and nearly completes the fifth volume. According to the established principle of the work, the pieces are all original, and composed expressly for it. Dr. Ferdinand Hiller contributes an introduction and andante; the first being a canon in the fourth, the other a canon in the third, both very ingeniously wrought. The other contents of the number are an effective "Pastorale" by Gustave Merkel, the finale of Mr. Charlton F. Speer's clever sonata (the preceding portions of which have already been noticed), a tuneful "Andante" by H. Cardini Cole, a smoothly written "Andante Pastorale" by A. E. Bishop, and a melodious "Andante" by W. Greenwood.

"Drawing-room series of characteristic pieces for the Pianoforte" (Messrs. Weekes and Co.) is a collection of short movements (with distinctive titles), some of which are in the expressive, others in the brilliant, style—all being pleasingly written, and within moderate means of execution. Of a similar kind are "Jugend-scenen, four progressive characteristic pieces for the Piano," by W. Wasserzug—issued by the same publishers.

The Canticles and Psalter, Festival and Ferial, pointed and adapted by James B. Gray, B.D., Oxford (W. R. Bowden), will be found of value where the Gregorian tunes are used in the Church service, the musical phrases being given at the head of the prayers and psalms in which they are to be used, the application of each note to the text being clearly indicated throughout. Explanations of the system adopted are given at the commencement of the work. The same publishers have issued "The Proper Psalms for certain days, with notes and a short explanation of the Gloria Patri," "The Magdalen Psalter, containing the Psalms, Canticles, and Athanasian Creed, pointed for chanting," and "The Book of Single Chants (Ancient and Modern)," sorted by N. P. G. Brooke. All these will be found serviceable.

"Galop de Concert," "Invitation à la Polka," and "Polonia Mazurka," by M. Bergson; and "Les Belles de la Cour," by F. St. George (Messrs. Duff and Stewart), are bright and effective pianoforte pieces in the dance style.

Messrs. Cramer and Co. have recently issued several agreeable vocal compositions, "When the Crimson Sun was Low," song by Louisa Gray; "Red Jacket," a soldier's song by Fabio Campana; and "Vesper Bells," song by Ed. Reyloff, have each a pleasing melody suitable to most classes of voice and devoid of executive difficulty. "Queen Mab" Waltz for the pianoforte, by Herbert Baines, is a series of sprightly dance movements in the form implied by the title. This also is published by Messrs. Cramer.

At a meeting of the Town Council held yesterday week in the Townhall, Kirkwall, the Earl of Zetland was presented with the freedom of the burgh.

The business of the Wesleyan Conference at Bradford was concluded yesterday week. In the course of the morning's proceedings, Mr. Allen, of Slenford, died suddenly, the cause of death being apoplexy. This is the second death which has taken place in this year's meeting of the Congress.

The Irish Court of Appeal has reversed the decision of Judge Ormsby in the Harenc estate case, and set aside the sale of the estate to Messrs. Lombard and Murphy, who were bidding for some of the tenants under the Bright clauses, accepting instead the proposal of Mr. Hussey to purchase the estate in bulk for £80,500.



THE PARIS EXHIBITION: FAÇADE OF THE PORTUGUESE SECTION, AVENUE OF NATIONS.

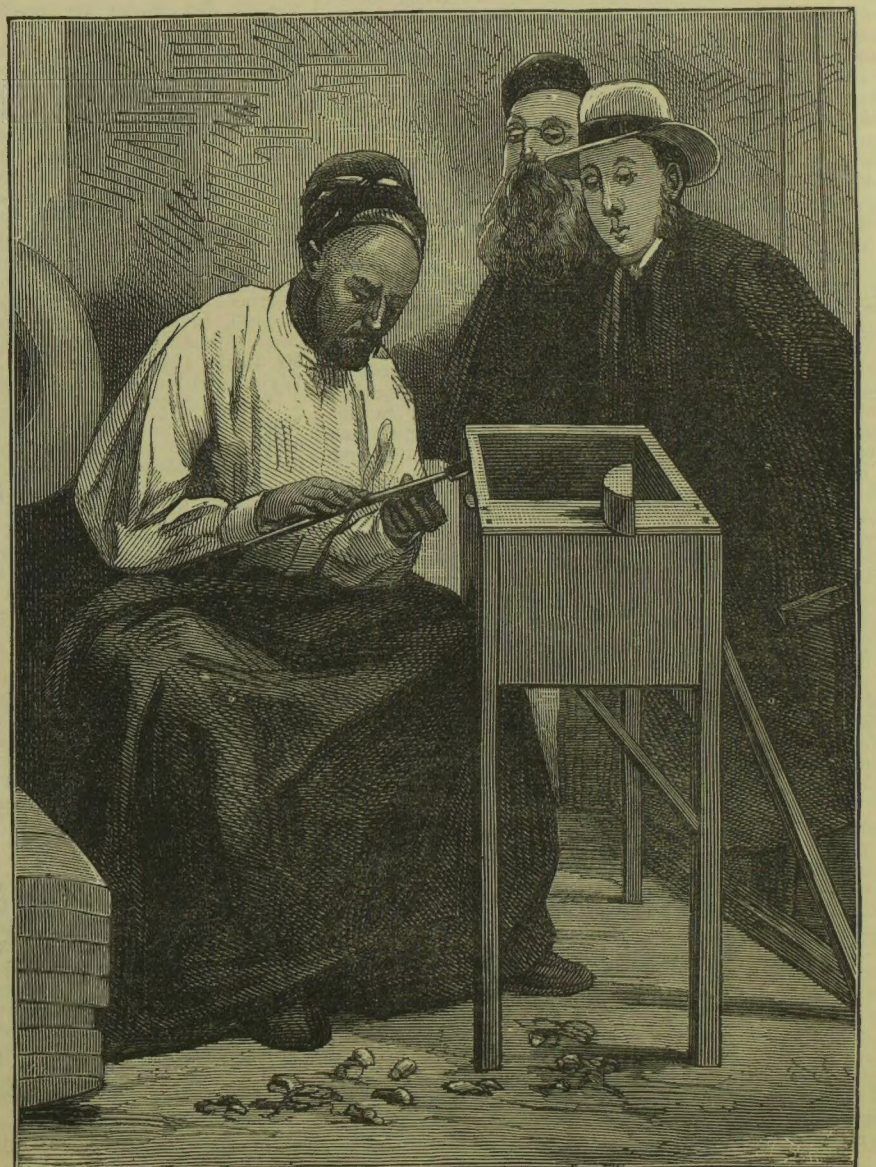
T H E P A R I S E X H I B I T I O N .



ARTISTIC POTTERY OF MESSRS. DOULTON AND CO., LAMBETH.



BELGIAN FLOWER-GIRL.



ALGERINE CORK-CUTTER.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

In the Avenue des Nations, or Rue des Nations, which extends the length of the Exhibition, properly so termed, in the Champ de Mars, the entrance to each nation's allotted space, for the display of its manufactures and works of art, is marked by a special edifice, usually an example of its peculiar architectural style. The one of which we give an illustration this week is that which constitutes the façade of the Portuguese Section, and which is a very interesting and beautiful structure. It is a reduced copy of the entrance porch of the ancient Abbey Church of Belem, near Lisbon, which presents a highly characteristic mixture of several historic styles, from the florid Gothic to the Renaissance, with the groined vault overhead, the pointed arches upheld by twisted pillars, the deep canopied niches with profuse sculptured decorations, and the projecting buttresses surmounted by arrowy pinnacles, resembling in form the minarets of a Moorish mosque. Between the two doorways, on the summit of an elegant column, is the statue of King Henry of Burgundy, founder of the old Portuguese monarchy; while the side niches are occupied, not by the figures of Saints, as in the Monastery of Belem, but those of illustrious Portuguese citizens: Vasco de Gama, discoverer of the Cape of Good Hope route to India; Albuquerque, the conqueror of an Indian dominion; Camoens, the poet of the *Lusiad*, and Pinto de Ribeiro, leader of the revolution in 1640, when Portugal was liberated from subjection to Spain. Each of these statues is placed on the top of a twisted column, which is a form of rare occurrence in the ecclesiastical architecture of Northern Europe, but there is a well-known example in Roslyn Chapel, near Edinburgh. The Portuguese Section of the Paris Exhibition contains a great variety of works of fine art and manufacturing industry, as well as natural products, which deserve the attentive inspection of visitors, and which promise well for the renewed and continued progress of that kingdom and nation in all that belongs to material welfare.

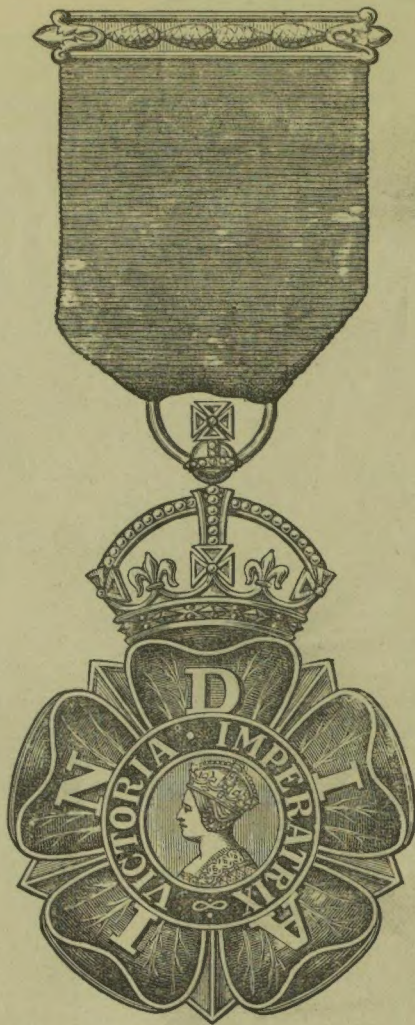
We have repeatedly spoken of the Algerines, and other Mussulman populations of North Africa, in their temporary habitations in the Trocadéro Park, to which the Parisians have naturally been led to devote a large share of attention. The person engaged in cork-cutting, by the aid of a kind of lathe, in which the revolving motion, however, is supplied by the action of his thumb and forefinger upon a rod spinning round with the piece of cork, while the cutting edge is stationary in the fixed part of the apparatus, seems to be a master of his peculiar craft; and his skilful performance is curiously watched by the bearded Greek Papa, and the clerical novice in his company, who beguile their sacred studies with a visit to the World's Fair. A very different figure is that of the fair-haired Flemish maiden, with store of bouquets of gaudy flowers to sell, who quietly sits waiting for her customers, and employs her vacant hours with the knitting-needles, or crochet, or some light feminine work of that description. She looks like a good and simple-hearted girl, whose thoughts are probably of her distant home, and who will return thither, in safety and innocence, when the Exposition de Paris has been closed.

Most persons who take an interest in English art-manufactures are acquainted with the decorated stoneware, and the painted and glazed faience, produced by Messrs. Henry and James Doulton, at the Lambeth Pottery, with the aid of a staff of artists, young men and young women, trained by Mr. Sparkes, the Director of the Lambeth School of Art. A collection of some examples of these novel kinds of manufacture, shown in the Paris Exhibition, has been much admired in the British Section, where it is accompanied by the terracotta ware, including statuary and other sculpture, the ornamental tiles, and a variety of plain, strong articles of utility, also contributed by Messrs. Doulton. It may be as well here briefly to describe the processes, an account of which, by Mr. John Forbes-Robertson, was lately published at the Art-Pottery Gallery of Messrs. Howell and James, in Regent-street and Pall-mall. The Doulton ware, strictly so called, is a stoneware, differing from earthenware in the greater density and closeness of its texture, containing more flint, and being highly vitrified, semi-translucent when made thin, brittle, and proof against the action of acids. It is, unlike earthenware, fired and glazed in one operation; after being wrought into the intended form and pattern, with the decorative treatment done by hand, it is exposed to the fierce white heat of a furnace during several days; and salt is then cast in, which is decomposed by the heat, allowing the soda of the salt to combine with a portion of the siliceous clay, and to form an indestructibly hard transparent glazing. The ornamentation, which has been applied immediately after the article leaves the potter's wheel, may be done either by incrusting its surface with raised decorative lines and patterns, or by indenting them upon the surface, or engraving it with incised lines, in the "sgraffito" manner, or by painting it with various colours. The Doulton stoneware is said to be "an English revival, upon perfectly independent principles, of the famous *gris de Flandres*, of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries." There is also produced by Messrs. Doulton a kind of porcelain, called the Lambeth faience, which is a species of revived Majolica, and in which the ware, in its biscuit or unglazed state, having extreme fineness of texture and smoothness of surface, is painted with any design, as freely as any painting can be done on a panel or canvas. Mr. Sparkes has devoted particular attention to this application of art; and some of his pupils have earned the applause of the highest authorities by the originality, grace, and vigour of their work, both in modelling and engraving figures and in painting on the clay. Among these are Mr. George Tinworth, the designer of the "Football-Scrimmage," and of the rockwork fountain, adorned with scenes and groups of Scripture history bearing reference to water; Miss Hannah Barlow, whose admirable lifelike figures of wild animals have become widely popular; Mr. Frank Butler, a deaf and dumb artist; and Mrs. Sparkes, whose talent as a painter of colours, on the Lambeth faience and tiles, was shown especially in her large tile-picture of "The Pilgrim Fathers," sent to the Philadelphia Exhibition.

We give a few illustrations of the Doulton stone-ware and painted faience, the articles being distinguished by numbers in the Engraving, as follow:—No. 1, a Doulton-ware vase, 4 ft. high, with incised figures of a lion and four lionesses and three young lions, drawn by Miss Hannah Barlow, and with painted ornament by Miss F. E. Barlow; the ground is a buff, of lighter shade in the upper part of the vase, while the coloured ornamentation is chiefly blue. No. 2, a Doulton-ware vase about the same size, designed and ornamented by Mr. Frank Butler; the ground is very dark brown, the decorations pale and dark blue. Nos. 3, 4, and 5 are plaques of Lambeth faience: the largest, No. 3, is 4 ft. in diameter, exceeding in size even that exhibited by the Japanese Government in 1871; the bird is very lifelike, and the plants, the rose, the yellow flag-flower, the bullrush, cow-parsnip, orchids, and wild chicory are represented with botanical accuracy. The two smaller plaques are very pretty: No. 4 is by Miss L. Watt and No. 5 by Miss F. Lewis. No. 6 is an example of applied or incrustated ornamentation; it has some resemblance to Chelsea ware. No. 7 is a specimen of tile

for wall decoration. The remaining figures, 8, 9, 10, and 11, do not require particular comment; but No. 9, which is a pedestal for a conservatory flower-pot, displaying white ornamentation of winding wreaths on a blue and brown ground, has a very pleasing effect.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.



We give an illustration of the ornamental badge which is to be worn by gentlemen who are members of this new Order. The decoration to be worn by ladies upon whom her Majesty has conferred that privilege was represented in an illustration published by us on April 13. The gentlemen wear a gold badge in form of a rose, enamelled red, charged with INDIA in gold letters (a letter on each leaf), having in the centre, within a circle enamelled purple, on which is inscribed in gold letters "Victoria Empress," a portrait of her Imperial Majesty, ensignified by the Imperial Crown in gold. This badge is worn pendent from an Imperial purple ribbon, attached by a gold brooch at the top. The badge is manufactured by Messrs. R. and S. Garrard and Co., goldsmiths to the Crown.

EISTEDDFOD AT MENAI-BRIDGE.

As announced in our preceding issue, a Welsh Eisteddfod was held last week at Menai-bridge. It was begun on Tuesday, the 6th inst., under the presidency of Mr. R. Davies, M.P.; Mr. Goschen, M.P., and Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., being present. The chairman, in his opening address, strongly protested against opinions expressed by a section of English critics that the Eisteddfod was an exhibition of Welsh prejudice and vanity, and claimed that it was the means of discovering and developing talent and of raising the moral and social tone of the people. An address touching upon the origin and objects of the meeting was also given by Captain Verney, chairman of the Anglesey Quarter Sessions. During the proceedings, which were of a most enthusiastic character, literary honours were taken by Mr. R. Hughes for a Welsh essay on the part Anglesey played during the Civil War; by Miss S. Owen Jones, of Bangor, and Miss Letitia Jones, Holyhead, for pianoforte-playing; Mr. Rupert Stanley Hughes, Liverpool, for singing; and Mr. Owen, Bettws-y-Coed, for drawing. Other minor honours were awarded to Mr. Lewis, Llangefni, and Mr. Jones, Bangor. Madame Edith Wynne and Mr. Maybrick were the chief vocalists.

The Eisteddfod was continued on the 8th inst., Mr. Morgan Lloyd, M.P., being president. The attendance, owing to unfavourable weather, was small. The chairman, in his opening address, touched upon the interest in Wales that was now manifested in high-class education, and complained that, while liberal grants were made to Ireland and Scotland, the Government refused any aid towards the Welsh University, which was established and supported chiefly by the working classes of Wales. Mr. Cubitt's piano for lady amateurs in Wales was won by Miss Ella Richards, Bangor, Mr. Elias Davies and Mr. Owen Jones winning the harp prizes.

Mr. Lewis Morris presided over the Eisteddfod on the 9th. The audience included Mr. Goschen, Sir George Campbell, Mr. Morley, Mr. Henry Richard, Mr. Morgan Lloyd, and other Welsh members. In his opening address the president advocated the establishment of a Welsh social science congress, and that the Eisteddfod should link itself more closely with the endeavour to improve the educational system of Wales. The chair prize, the great honour of the gathering, was won by Mr. Milton Aubrey for a Welsh poem, other literary honours being taken by the Rev. E. Jones.

The Eisteddfod closed its four days' session yesterday week.—The Bishop of Bangor presiding. Mr. Goschen, who has attended daily, was to have spoken, but was too hoarse; Mr. Morley and Mr. Henry Richard, both of whom spoke highly of the gathering, taking his place. The competitions were rather meagre. The Denbighshire Yeomanry Cavalry band were unopposed in their class; and literary honours fell to Mr. Thomas Jones, Bangor, Mr. Edwards, and others; and to Mr. Williams, Penmaenmawr, for architectural designs. The Eisteddfod closed with the performance of the "Creation" by the Bangor Choral Society, Madame Wynne, Miss Marian Williams, and Mr. Maybrick being principals.

The Skinners' Company have made another grant of ten guineas in aid of the Printers' Pension Corporation.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A rifle contest which had been in progress since Saturday last, at the ranges in Rainham, Essex, for prizes presented by General Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., the Worshipful Companies of Merchant Taylors, Saddlers, Drapers, Mercers, Fishmongers, Grocers, &c., was concluded on Tuesday; upwards of 200 of the best shots of the 3rd City of London Rifles being the competitors. Appended are the results of the principal competitions:—Battalion prizes: The first prize, the Worshipful Company of Grocers' challenge cup, value £10, a money prize of £10, and the regimental badge, was won by Private Sharpe. General Lord Napier of Magdala's challenge cup was contested by three members from each company; G (Captain Beaton's) company being first, and Sergeants Harvey and Wust and Private Briggs each receiving £2 and the Napier badge. The London Rifle Brigade rapid firing and volley competition showed some remarkable proficiency with the Snider. In the former contest the competitors fired at 200 yards at a skirmishing target, two minutes being the time allowed, "any position, rifles to be fairly loaded on the words 'Commence firing';" shots after the words 'Cease firing' will disqualify." For the first prize, 12 guineas, presented by Messrs. Silver and Co., Colour-Sergeant Fletcher made up an aggregate total of 72 points, consisting of 17 bull's-eyes and 2 outers. The last contest of the meeting was for the gold medal of the brigade and 15 guineas, open only to the twenty highest scorers in the aggregates, silver medal winners and winners of first prizes. Private Runtz was the winner.

The competition by the members of the London Rifle Brigade for the valuable series of prizes annually placed at their disposal by the City companies and friends of the regiment was brought to a close on Friday week at the Rainham range, by the contest between the highest scorers in the principal "aggregate" series shot on the previous Saturday and Monday and the winners of first prizes in other series during the week for the gold medal of the brigade and a prize of 15 guineas. After a very close contest, Private Runtz, of O Company, was declared the winner, beating Private Hood, of G Company, by one mark. By the rules of the brigade no one is allowed to take more than one prize, with the exception of the grand aggregate series, and therefore there is some shifting takes place in the order of merit; but the following is the correct list of the actual prize-takers: Martini-Henry Competition, at 800, 900, and 1000 yards—£10 10s., Private Rothon; £5 5s., Sergeant Kitchingman; £4 4s. each, Corporal A. N. Adams and Private G. Cross. Aggregate Series at 200, 500, and 600 Yards—£21, Colour-Sergeant Fletcher; £10 10s. each, Corporal Hall, Private M'Dougall, Sergeant Tayton, Private Hood, Corporal Mardell, Private Hamerton, Private H. Smith, and Private Siegert; £7 7s., Private Jenkinson; £5 5s. each, Private Cocks, Private Nash, Private W. S. Smith, and Private Shepherd; £4, Private W. Cross; £3, Corporal Elles and Sergeant Beeton; £3, Private Surgey; £2, Private Hayton. Broad-street Ward Skirmishing Prize—£21, Private Saw; £1 10s., Sergeant Matthams. Ironmongers' Company's Skirmishing Prize—£10 10s., Private Desmond; £1 15s., Corporal Haines. Cripplegate Ward Series, at 200, 500, and 600 Yards—Challenge Trophy and £10 10s., Private Russell; £7 10s., Sergeant Fraser; £3 15s., Private Robinson and Private Green. Range Prizes, 200 yards—Haberdashers' Company Challenge Cup and £5 5s., Private Falconar; £4 4s., Private Churchill and Quartermaster-Sergeant Stuckey. 500 yards (the Colonel's Cup)—£10 10s., Private Merritt; £5 5s., Private Wyatt (Gold Medal); £4 4s., Private Jenkinson and Sergeant Cornell. 600 yards (Grocers' Company Challenge Cup and £5 5s.)—Sergeant M'Alpin; £4 4s., Sergeant Green and Sergeant Child. The "Silver" Rapid-Firing Prizes, at 200 yards—£12 12s., Private Hancock; £5 5s., Private Merry; £2 8s., Colour-Sergeant Rogers. Volley-Firing Contest (400 yards, five rounds, teams of ten men from each company)—H, 164 marks; O, 151 marks. Grand Aggregate Prizes—£3 3s., Colour-Sergeant Fletcher; £2 2s., each, Private Hood and Corporal Hall.

The annual official inspection of the 1st London Engineer Volunteers took place last Saturday evening in Regent's Park, when, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, there was an excellent muster of the corps, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Drew, whose field officers were Captain Harrison (Acting Major), and Captain and Adjutant Parker, R.E. The field state showed that 12 officers, 22 sergeants, 37 band and buglers, and 326 rank and file, or a total of 397 of all ranks, out of an enrolled strength of 523, were present. The inspecting officer was Colonel Gordon, the Commanding Royal Engineer of the Home District, who was accompanied by Captain Wood, R.E. At the close of the drill Colonel Gordon expressed himself pleased with what he had seen, both in the field and at the head-quarters of the regiment, where he had inspected the engineering works executed by the corps.

At the Shropshire County Rifle Meeting held last week the Challenge Cup and bronze medal of the National Rifle Association were won by Colour-Sergeant Owen, of the 6th Corps.

The first division of the Volunteer Artillery at Shoeburyness left the camp yesterday week, Colonel Ravenhill, R.A., the Camp Commandant, issuing an order in which he expressed great satisfaction both with the officers and the men.—The second division, consisting of eighty-three detachments, marched into camp last Saturday for their eight days' drill. The church parade on Sunday was attended by Colonel Hastings and the whole of the regular garrison. Afterwards Colonel Hastings inspected the camp. The work of the week began on Monday. At a parade last Tuesday Lieutenant-Colonel Ravenhill, R.A., the Commandant of the camp, commented on the lax state of discipline which he has found to prevail amongst the volunteers on duty there.

The Irish Eight who won the Elcho Shield at Wimbledon this year formally handed over the shield to the custody of the Corporation of Dublin on Monday. The Irish Eight carried the shield on their shoulders, and, having deposited it on a table in the centre of the council-chamber, they stood while Major Leech expressed their pride at once more, for the fourth time in six years and the second in succession, having won the distinction of being the champion shots of the three countries.

The Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, Sir Alexander Armstrong, K.C.B., made an official inspection of the Naval Hospital at Plymouth, in charge of Inspector-General Henry J. Domville, C.B., on the 9th inst., and of the other naval establishments at that port on the following day.

Last Saturday afternoon the new buildings attached to the Royal College of Surgeons, Stephen's-green, Dublin, were opened by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The buildings consist mainly of a library and a museum, with other rooms attached; and the new block forms a continuation of the angle at York street. The Viceregal party, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and the visitors generally were conducted through the museum, and most of the objects of interest were pointed out to them.

OBITUARY.

LORD DYNEVOR.

The Right Honourable Francis William Rice, fifth Baron Dynevor, of Dynevor, in the county of Caermarthen, Vicar of Fairford, Gloucestershire, died on the 3rd inst., at 53, Brook-street. His Lordship was born May 10, 1804, the second son of the Hon. and Very Rev. Edward Rice, D.D., Dean of Gloucester, by Charlotte, his wife, second daughter of the late General Lascelles, and succeeded to the peerage at the death of his cousin, George Rice, fourth Lord Dynevor, Oct. 7, 1869. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1827; and held the vicarage of Fairford since 1828. Lord Dynevor married, first, 1830, Harriet Ives, daughter of Daniel Raymond Barker, Esq., and by her leaves a daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Joyce, and a son and successor, the Hon. Arthur de Cardonnel Rice, now Lord Dynevor. The late peer married, secondly, 1856, Eliza Amelia, eldest daughter of the late Rev. H. Carnegie Knox, Rector of Lechlade, and by her leaves one son and three daughters. William, first Earl Talbot, having no surviving male issue, was created Baron Dynevor in 1780, with limitation to his only daughter, Lady Cecil, the wife of George Rice, Esq., of Newton, M.P. for Carmarthenshire, and the barony devolved, at the Earl's death, in 1782, on this lady, who was grandmother of the nobleman whose death we record.

SIR JOHN ENNIS, BART.

Sir John Ennis, Bart., of Ballinahown Court, in the county of Westmeath, J.P. and D.L., who died on the 8th inst. at his residence, 9, Merrion-square, Dublin, was the only son of Andrew Ennis, of Roebuck, Dublin, who realised a large fortune in commercial pursuits and purchased a considerable landed property in Westmeath. Sir John was educated at Stonyhurst, and was formerly Governor of the Bank of Ireland and Chairman of the Midland Great Western Railway. He contested the county of Westmeath unsuccessfully in 1852, but was returned for Athlone in 1857 and 1859, and served as High Sheriff for the county of Westmeath in 1837, and for the county of Dublin in 1849. He was created a Baronet in 1866. Sir John married, in 1834, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of David Henry, Esq., of Dublin, and sister of the late Sir Thomas Henry, Chief Magistrate, London, and leaves an only son, now Sir John James Ennis, second Baronet, High Sheriff for the county of Westmeath in 1866, late M.P. for Athlone, born in 1842; and three daughters—viz., Mary, wife of O'Donoghue of the Glens, M.P.; Margaret Alicia Josephine, wife of Edmund Waterton, Esq., of Walton Hall, Yorkshire; and Elizabeth Antonia, wife of Joseph Edward Power, Esq., of Snow Hill, in the county of Waterford.

LADY DALLING AND BULWER.

The Right Hon. Georgiana Charlotte Mary, Baroness Dalling and Bulwer, whose death at Woodville Hall, Ewell, near Dover, is announced, was only daughter of Henry, first Lord Cowley, by Georgiana, his wife, daughter of James, first Marquis of Salisbury, and was consequently niece of Arthur, the great Duke of Wellington. She was married, Dec. 9, 1848, to the Right Hon. Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, G.C.B., the distinguished diplomatist, brother of the first Lord Lytton, but had no issue. Her Ladyship became a widow May 3, 1872.

THE REV. G. GILFILLAN.

The Rev. George Giffillan, Pastor of St. George's United Presbyterian Church, Dundee, died on Tuesday morning at the house of Mr. Valentine, banker, Brechin, after only half an hour's illness. Mr. Giffillan left Dundee for Brechin the previous night, and was to have officiated at the marriage of a niece on Tuesday. He was in his usual health on Sunday, and preached on the subject of sudden death. Mr. Giffillan, who was in his sixty-fifth year, was the author of a large number of works, among the best known of which was his "Gallery of Literary Portraits." He frequently lectured in England and Scotland on literary subjects, and was at one time a large contributor to periodical literature.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Charles Lechmere, Esq., late Deputy Keeper of the State Papers, on the 5th inst., at Deal, Kent, aged seventy-eight.

The Rev. John Cooper, one of the first missionaries to India from Scotland. He went out in 1822, and returned in 1834. Mr. Cooper was eighty-one years of age.

Captain Alexander Rodney Bligh Carter, R.N., son of the late Admiral Charles Carter, of Gosport, and grandson of the late Admiral Sir Richard Rodney Bligh, of Southampton, on the 3rd inst., at Shirley, Southampton.

Captain the Hon. J. S. Roe, R.N., F.R.G.S., J.P., on May 28, at Perth, Western Australia, aged eighty-one. He was youngest son of the late Rev. James Roe, Rector of Newbury, Berks, and Incumbent of Dorchester, Oxon, and was Surveyor-General of the colony about forty years.

Samuel Chadwick, Esq., on the 4th inst., aged seventy-two. He was for many years the head of a department in the Probate Office, and was the author of a valuable work entitled "The Probate Court Manual." He retired in 1871. He married Emma, daughter of the late Mr. George Daniel, the eminent Shakspearean collector, and author of "Merrie England in the Olden Time," and other well-known works.

Dr. George Conroy, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardagh, at the age of forty-six. He was a native of Armagh, and was educated at the Propaganda College in Rome. On his return to Ireland he joined the staff of the Missionary College of All Hallows, near Dublin, where he taught divinity for several years. When Archbishop Cullen was made a Cardinal in 1866 he appointed Dr. Conroy to be his secretary; and four years later he was appointed Bishop of Ardagh.

Lieutenant-Colonel William George Ward, of the Madras Staff Corps, at Hastings, on the 10th inst., at the age of forty-eight. He received his first commission in 1851, served with the Madras Rifles during the suppression of the mutiny in Bengal from September, 1857, to November, 1859, and received the Mutiny medal with clasp for Central India. He was afterwards appointed Assistant-General Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity at Hyderabad.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

E L G (Blackwater).—Your solution of 1796 is correct; but it came to hand too late, we regret, for acknowledgment in the usual place.

N R (Freckenham).—It was acknowledged last week.

MARIANA (Bruges).—Look at No. 1798 again. Your proposed solution will not answer: E N F (Abbey-road).—The problem shall be published shortly. The game shall appear when the tourneys are disposed of.

W W (Regent's Park).—We are greatly obliged for the trouble you have taken.

E T (Bath).—The game is very acceptable, and it shall appear next week.

DARRELL. —If you will examine No. 1795 with the published solution you will find that the juveniles are wide of the mark this time.

P W.—To receive any attention, such communications as yours must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

H B (Bournemouth).—The game in the American correspondence tourney shall have early attention.

ERRATUM.—In the game published in our issue of the 3rd inst. the 20th move of Black should be B takes Kt, instead of P takes B. We are greatly indebted to F Wilkinson of Lincoln, O Darragh of Brighton, and East Marden for pointing out the error.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1796 received from Lulu and P S Shenale.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1797 received from Lulu, Franklin Institute, Alpha, Waldenburg, S Stripe, Emile Frau, Polichinelle, J K, Sabourou (by telegram from Athens), and W Ross.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1798 received from W F Pettit, W Lee, Liz, S Western, Laminas, Dorothy, Joseph B, S Threlfall, B R Stone, D Leslie, Simplex, Leonora and Leon, W Alston, Americana, G Fosbrooke, St J E, R Roughhead, Triton, T W H, L Sharswood, R Schofield, C J G, W Powell, A R G, T Greenbank, Black Knight, N Brock, E Worsley, J S Wootton, J F Spiers, T Edgar, E Lewis, F W S, P Hampton, M Rawling, H Burger, R Robson, Triton, B Parkinson, E Bmonde, W H B, East Marden, J de Monsteyn, Lulu, Painter of Shepherd's-bush, P S Shenale, N Runbelow, L of Truro, Polichinelle, E P Williams, Dr F St, W W J Profit, W S B, S R of Leeds, J K, Copiapino, P le Page, G H V, E H V, R Selby, C S Cox, W Franklin, M Thayer, T Greenbank, J V Cooper, H Brewster, M Meredith, J Reade, O Darragh, S Adams, O Johnson, W K H, and R Ingersoll.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1797.

WHITE.

1. B to K 8th
2. Q or either Kt mates accordingly.

BLACK.

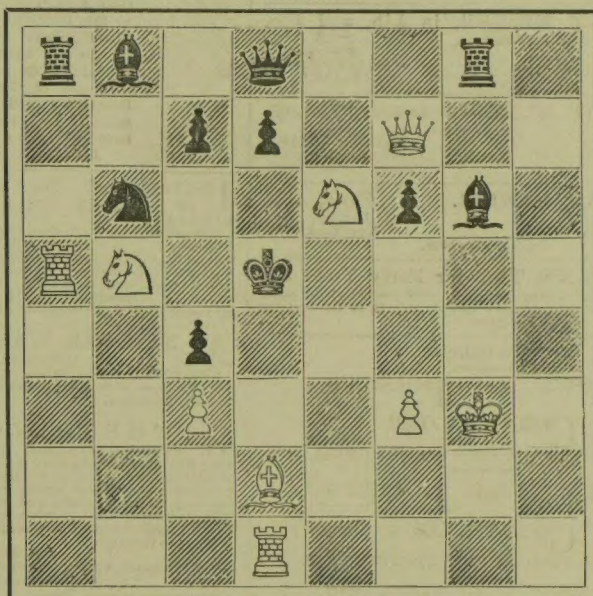
Any move

NOTE.—This problem cannot be solved by any other line of play than that given above. The reply to 1. Q to K 6th is 1. P to Q 6th; 1. Q to B 5th is met by 1. B to Q 5th; 1. K to B sq is met by 1. Kt takes B, and the answer to 1. Q to K 2nd, 1. Q to K 4th sq, or 1. Q to Kt 4th is, in each case, 1. B to Q 2nd. The foregoing analysis will answer the proposed solutions of a large number of correspondents.

PROBLEM No. 1800.

By D. M. TIMBAS (Alexandria).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The following highly interesting Game was played in the first-class tourney of the above society between Mr. J. JENKIN, of Glasgow, and Professor WAYTE, of London. (Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. J.) BLACK (Prof. W.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th P to Q B 3rd
4. B to R 4th Kt to B 3rd
5. P to Q 3rd B to B 4th
The authorities are unanimous in condemning this defence as inferior to 5. P to Q 3rd.
6. Kt to B 3rd
The usual continuation in reply to Black's last move is 6. P to Q B 3rd.
7. B to Kt 3rd P to Q Kt 4th
8. P to K R 3rd P to Q 3rd
9. Kt to K 2nd P to K R 3rd
10. Kt to Kt 3rd Kt to K 2nd
11. Castles Castles
12. B to K 3rd Kt to Kt 3rd
We should have preferred 12. P to Q B 3rd. White doubtless thought that the doubled Pawn at K 3rd would be useful in preventing the hostile Kt being posted at K B 5th.
13. P takes B B takes B
14. P to B 4th P to Kt 5th
15. P to R 3rd B to K 3rd
16. P takes P P takes P
17. B to B 2nd Q to Kt 3rd
18. Q to Q 2nd P to Q 6th
19. B to Q sq P to Q R 4th
20. Kt to R 2nd Kt to Q 2nd
21. K to R sq P to R 5th
22. R to R 3rd R to R 2nd
23. Kt to Kt 4th P to B 3rd
24. Kt to B 5th Q to B 2nd
25. Q to K 2nd Kt to B 4th
26. Kt to B 2nd K to R 2nd
27. Q to R 5th Kt takes Q P
Very finely conceived. In the three Pawns and the resulting position Black secures a full equivalent for this sacrifice.
28. Kt takes Kt Q takes P
29. Q to K 2nd Q takes P
30. Kt to Kt 3rd

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The handicap tourney of the Counties Chess Association resulted in the mechanical chessplayer, "Mephisto," winning the first prize, the second honours, whatever they may be worth in the circumstances, falling to Mr. Sydney Ensor. We do not care to interest ourselves in the gossip of the public chess-rooms, but we may say that everyone knows, indeed no one denies, that the movements of "Mephisto" are directed by a concealed player, whose name, quality, and force are unknown to the general public. The admission of such a competitor to the lists of a handicap tournament intended for amateur chessplayers exclusively must be regarded as a mistake on the part of the committee of the association; but, as the blunder is not likely to be repeated, we need not pursue the subject further.

On Friday last, the 9th instant, the American and the English chess-players who have been engaged in the Paris tournament were entertained at the City of London Chess Club, Moufflet's Hotel, Newgate-street. The guests of the occasion were Messrs. Mackenzie and Mason, of New York, and Messrs. Bird and Blackburne, of London; and there was a large assemblage of the leading chessplayers of the metropolis to grace their reception. After the banquet the health of the players was proposed by the president, Mr. Clarke, and received enthusiastically by the members. Other toasts followed, and the meeting did not break up until a late hour.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Jan. 3, 1878) of Mr. Edmund Pepys, late of No. 20, Portland-place, who died on June 13 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Mrs. Louisa Jane Pepys, the widow, and Edmund Pepys, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £350,000. The testator leaves to his wife absolutely £2100 New Three per Cent Stock, and all the cash in the house, and to the credit of his private account at the Bank of England, and for life his residence in Portland-place, with the furniture and effects, and the income of £60,000 Consols; to his sons John Alfred and Henry some specific gifts of freehold property and £30,000 Reduced Stock each; to his son Arthur £40,000 Reduced Stock; upon trust for his daughters, Caroline and Sarah Emma, £15,000 Government Stock each; and there are a few other bequests. The residue of all his property the testator gives to his son Edmund.

The will (dated June 3, 1878) of Mr. Eleazer Moses Merton, late of No. 7, Norfolk-crescent, Hyde Park, who died on the 11th ult., was proved on the 31st ult. by Mrs. Matilda Maria Moses Merton, the widow, Henry Samson, and Charles Lindo, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator bequeaths to his executors £200 each, free of legacy duty; to his wife, £2500, and all his furniture, plate, jewellery, pictures, household effects, horses and carriages, in addition to the provision already secured to her by settlement; £150 to be distributed among the Jewish poor; to his son Alfred Moses Merton, £25,000; to his daughter Jeannette, £20,000; to his daughters Emily, Frances, and Rebecca, £14,000 each; and one or two other legacies. The remainder of his property is to be divided between his said five children.

The will (dated June 10, 1876) with a codicil (dated April 27, 1878) of Mr. Henry Percy Hamer, formerly of Demerara, British Guiana, but late of No. 12, Dover-street, Piccadilly, who died on June 16 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by the Rev. Thomas Brand, the nephew, and George Augustus Beaurain, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths to Dr. Thomas Cahill, John Cahill, and his executor, Mr. Beaurain, £500 each; to the Rev. Thomas Brand his plate, jewellery, pictures, and papers, and £200; to Mrs. Emma Melham £500 New Three per Cent Stock, and £50 per annum for life; to the Guiana Diocesan Church Society, Georgetown, Demerara, the Church of England Sunday School Institute, 34, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, and the Sunday School Union, Old Bailey, £1000 each; and the rest of his property to the Rev. Thomas Brand, Andre Charles Racine Brand, John Brand, Arthur Brand, Miss Maria Brand, Mrs. Matilda Harrison, Mrs. Mary Fanny Pagan, and Henry Percy Guy.

The will (dated June 6, 1871) with two codicils (dated June 13, 1874, and Feb. 27, 1877) of General Henry Sykes Stephens, late of No. 13, Wilton-place, Belgrave-square, who died on the 6th ult., was proved on the 27th ult. by Augustus Henry Stephens, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. Subject to bequests to his three other children, the testator gives all his real and personal estate to his said son, Augustus Henry Stephens.

The will (dated July 24, 1876) of Admiral Sir William Hutcheon Hall, K.C.B., late of No. 48, Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, who died on June 25 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by the Hon. Dame Hilare Caroline Hall, the widow, the acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £6000.

The will (dated Jan. 23, 1874) of Lord Montagu William Graham, late of Wherstead Park, Ipswich, who died on June 21 last, at No. 15, Wilton-street, Belgrave-square, was proved on the 26th ult., under a nominal sum, by Lady Harriet Anne Graham, the widow, and the Hon. Robert Charles Herbert, the executors. With the exception of a few specific legacies, the testator leaves all his real and personal estate to his wife.

The Duchess of Leeds has again been elected a member of the school board of Stapleford, Cambridgeshire. Her Grace was first elected a year ago, when the board was formed, and she has been very regular in attendance.

A recreation-ground was opened at Nechells, near Birmingham, last Saturday. The ground, which is about ten acres in extent, has been presented by the gas committee of the Birmingham Town Council for the benefit of the public of the locality. Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., was one of the speakers.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Ocean and Her Rulers. By Alfred Elwes. Revised Edition. (Griffith and Co.) Benjamin Du Plan, Deputy-General of the Reformed Churches of France from 1725 to 1763. By D. Bonneton. (Hodder and Stoughton.) Tales from Blackwood. No. 4. New series. (Blackwood and Sons.) Ten Short Sermons, preached at Grange-over-Sands. By H. R. Smith, M.A. (Ridgway, Piccadilly.) Song and Sense, from "Uncle Sam." Collected by T. Nicholson. (Charing Cross Publishing Company.) Hindustani Made Easy. By a Native Author. (F. Workman, Gloucester.) Emanuel Swedenborg, the Spiritual Columbus. A Sketch, by M. S. E. Second Edition. (Spicers, 36, Bloomsbury-street.) Homer. By the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. (Literary Primer.) (Macmillan and Co.) Carpentry and Joinery. By S. Aveling. Illustrated. (Warne and Co.) Life of Sir Martin Frobisher, Knight. With Narrative of the Spanish Armada. By the Rev. F. Jones. (Longmans.) The War in the Peninsula. By H. R. Clinton. (Warne and Co.) Walton's Complete Angler. Illustrated Edition. With Notes by G. C. Davies. (Warne and Co.) Cyprus: Our New Colony, and What We Know About It. By Fred H. Fisher. With Maps. (Routledge.) Fragmentary Philanthropic Appeals. By Samuel Hill. (Vickers Wood.) The Psalmist: Hymns, Tunes, Chants, and Anthems for Congregational Worship and for Family Use. Edited by Ebenezer Prout, B.A. Tunes with Hymns. (Haddon and Co., 3, Bouverie-street.) A Summer in Normandy. By Mrs. C. Ellis. (Routledge and Sons.) Round About France. By E. C. Granville Murray. (Macmillan and Co.) French Pictures in English Chalk. By the Member for Paris. Second series. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) Three Years in Roumania. By J. W. Ozanne. (Chapman and Hall.) Letters from Muskoka. By an Emigrant Lady. (Bentley and Son.) Health and Life. By B. W. Richardson, M.D. (Daldy, Isbister, and Co.) The Life of the World to Come, and other Subjects. By the Rev. Teignmouth Shore, M.A. (Cassell and Co.) Records of Shelley, Byron, and the Author. By Edward John Trelawny. 2 vols. (B. M. Pickering.) Character and Work: Hints for Younger Men and Women. By William R. Clark, Vicar of Taunton. (Wells Gardner.) The London Guide: How to get to or from any part of London. Fourth Edition. (Stanford.) Brief: A Weekly Epitome of the Press. Vol. I. (Wyman and Sons, 81, Great Queen-street, W.C.) Amours of Great Men. By Albert Vandam. 2 vols. (Tinsley, Bros.) A Latter-Day Novel. By Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Mansfield. 2 vols. (Chapman and Hall.) The Romance of the Streets. By a London Rambler. Seventh Edition. (Hodder and Stoughton.) The Philosophy of Existence: The Reality and Romance of History; or, History of Deities—Heaven, Demons, Hades, Angels, and Purgatory. By E. G. Kelly, M.D. (Chapman and Hall.) A Search for Fortune: The Autobiography of a Younger Son. A Narrative of Travel and Adventure. By Hamilton Lindsay-Bucknall, Ass. I.C.E. Illustrated. (Daldy, Isbister, and Co.) Conversations with M. Thiers, M. Guizot, and other Distinguished Persons, during the Second Empire. By the late Nassau William Senior, Master in Chancery, &c. 2 vols. (Hurst and Blackett.) The Illustrated Waverley Novels: Kenilworth. By Sir Walter Scott, Bart. (Marcus Ward and Co.) Sophie Crewe. A Novel. 3 vols. (J. and R. Maxwell.) The Domestic World: A Practical Guide in the Higher Branches of Domestic and Social Economy. (Hodder and Stoughton.)

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BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR

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AS BAKED PUDDING WITH STEWED FRUIT.

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SAVORY and MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, prepare

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

Malted on Liebig's principle, is Sweet and wholesome in itself. Entirely free from Beetroot Sugar.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

Superior to Condensed Milk and Swiss Foods. More closely resembles Healthy Mother's Milk than any other kind of Food.

SAVORY and MOORE, 143, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON; and

Sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

CORPULENCE.—YATE HOLLAND'S

EMACERATING POWDERS (or Pills) speedily and safely absorb superfluous fat and reduce corpulence, however long standing. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per Box.—MARTIN and CO., 3, Paradise-road, London, S.W.; or through any Chemist.

TAMAR INDIEN.—Owing to the marked

success of this fruit-lozenge—so agreeable to take and universally prescribed by the Faculty for Constipation, &c.—Base Imitations are being offered on the public. The genuine preparations bear the title "Tamar Indien." Price 2s. 6d. per Box. E. GRILLON, Wool Exchange, E.C.; and all Chemists.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 3d. or 12d. stamps, of the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.

The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion.

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The safest and most gentle Aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

APERIENT FRUIT LOZENGES,

prepared from the Bark of the Rhamnus Frangula. A medicine which has been described on high authority as "The only real aperient we have," all others usually classed under that name being drastic in their operation and often injurious in their after effect. These Lozenges are extremely palatable, and children take them readily as a sweetmeat. Mild and uniform in their operation.—Lancet. The Lozenge is an excellent and exceedingly mild form of laxative, especially suitable for children and delicate people.—Birmingham Medical Review. Prepared only by H. O. BAILDON and SON, Pharmaceutical Chemists, 73, Princes-street, Edinburgh. Sold in Boxes, at 2s. and 3s. 6d., by all Chemists.

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EMBROUCTION.—The celebrated Effectual Cure without internal medicine. Sole Wholesale Agents, EDWARDS and SON, 157, Queen Victoria-street (late of 38, Old Change), London. Sold retail by most Chemists. Price 4s. per Bottle.

BUGS, Fleas, Moths, Beetles, and all other

insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to domestic animals. In exterminating beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary. It is perfectly clean in application. Sold in Tins, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each by all Chemists.

THE TOPIC OF TO-DAY.

THE OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS.

INCREASE OF FEVER AT NICOSIA.

"The fever here is increasing. Captain Rawson, the acting Commandant, is down with it, and also Captain Hill, of the Goorkas, and about a dozen of his company. Unquestionably Nicosia is extremely unhealthy."

After suffering from FEVER FOUR TIMES, in each attack with very great severity—in fact, three of them could not have been more dangerous or critical—from a very extensive and careful observation, extending over a period of forty years, I am perfectly satisfied the "true cause" of fever is a disordered condition of the liver. The office of the liver is to cleanse the blood as a scavenger might sweep the streets. When the liver is not working properly a quantity of effete matter is left floating in the blood. Under these circumstances, should the poison germ of fever be absorbed then the disease results; on the contrary, anyone whose liver and other organs are in a normal condition may be subjected to precisely the same conditions as to the contagious influences and yet escape the fever. This, I consider, explains satisfactorily the seeming mystery that some persons who are placed in circumstances peculiarly favourable for the development of fever, who, in fact, live in the very midst of it, escape unscathed. This being the case, the importance of KEEPING THE LIVER IN ORDER CANNOT BE OVER-ESTIMATED; and I have pleasure in directing attention to my FRUIT SALT, which, in the form of a pleasant beverage, will correct the action of the liver, and thus prevent the many DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES; not only as an efficient means of warding off fevers and malarious diseases, but as a REMEDY FOR AND PREVENTIVE OF BILIOUS or SICK HEADACHES, CONSTIPATION, VOMITING, THIRST, ERRORS OF EATING and DRINKING, SKIN ERUPTIONS, GIDDINESS, HEARTBURN, &c. If its great value in keeping the body in health was UNIVERSALLY KNOWN, NO FAMILY WOULD BE WITHOUT A SUPPLY. In many forms of fever, or at the commencement of ANY FEVER, ENO'S FRUIT SALT ACTS AS A SPECIFIC. No one can have a simpler or more efficient remedy; by its use the POISON IS THROWN OFF and the BLOOD RESTORED TO ITS HEALTHY CONDITION. I used my FRUIT SALT freely in my last attack of fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life.

J. C. ENO, Hatcham Fruit Salt Works, S.E.

IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELLERS, RELAXATION, &c.

Please send me half a dozen bottles of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. I have tried ENO'S FRUIT SALT in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever included, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all travellers; in fact, I am never without it.—Yours, faithfully, A. W. ENGLISHMAN, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., &c., Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Government of India, June 26, 1878.

A NATURAL WAY OF RESTORING AND PRESERVING HEALTH.

USE ENO'S FRUIT SALT (prepared from sound ripe fruit). Without such a simple precaution the jeopardy of life is immensely increased.

REFRESHING, COOLING, INVIGORATING and INVARIABLE.—I have used

your FRUIT SALT for many years, and have verified the statement that it is not only refreshing and invigorating, but also invaluable, as giving speedy relief in cases of heartburn, sourness of the stomach, and constipation and its great evils. The thanks of the public are due to you for your unceasing efforts to relieve suffering humanity. Long may you live to be a blessing to the world!

"B. HUNTER, Ph.D., Vicar of Collierly, "St. Thomas's Vicarage, Anfield Plain, Lintz-green, "Co. Durham, March, 1878."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see

the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, S.E.

DR. DE JONGH'S

(KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR, KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM)

LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

DR. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL, proved by twenty-five years' medical experience to be THE ONLY COD-LIVER OIL which produces the full curative effects in CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"The value of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL is sold ONLY in capsuled IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

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WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

IT CANNOT FAIL TO RESTORE

GREY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. WHEN THE HAIR TURNS GREY, LOSES ITS LUSTRE, AND FALLS OUT, IT SIMPLY REQUIRES NOURISHMENT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION, STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE HAIR, AND, BY THE OPERATION OF NATURAL CAUSES, GREY OR WHITE HAIR IS QUICKLY RESTORED TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. IT WILL STOP ITS FALLING, AND INDUCE A HEALTHY AND MOST LUXURIANT GROWTH USE NO OTHER PREPARATION WITH IT, NOT EVEN OIL OR POMADE, OR ZYLO-BALSAMUM.

CAUTION!!—The Genuine only in Pink Wrappers. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

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Mrs. S. A. ALLEN manufactures two entirely distinct Preparations for the Hair. One or the other is suited to every condition of the Human Hair. Both are never required at one time. For details as to each preparation, kindly read above and below this paragraph. Readers can easily determine which of the two they require.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

ZYLO-BALSAMUM,

For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. A cooling transparent liquid, entirely vegetable, without sediment.

A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING

OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES, THE FAVOURITE WITH THE YOUNG AND ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR. PRE-MATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, SO COMMON IN THESE DAYS, MAY BE ENTIRELY PREVENTED BY THE USE OF ZYLO-BALSAMUM. PROMPT RELIEF IN THOUSANDS OF CASES HAS BEEN AFFORDED WHERE THE HAIR HAS BEEN COMING OUT IN HANDFULS. IT PROMOTES A HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS GROWTH. HAIR DRESSED WITH ZYLO-BALSAMUM IS ALWAYS CLEAN, FREE FROM DANDRUFF, AND WITH THAT BEAUTIFUL GLOSS ONLY SEEN IN HEALTHY HAIR. IT IS DELICIOUSLY FRAGRANT, NO OIL OR POMADE SHOULD BE USED WITH IT.

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